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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

CERTAIN NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND CERTAIN PRODUCTS

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This report was prepared principally by

Stanley Garil
James J. Lukes
Vincent DeSapio

Industrial Minerals and Nonferrous Metals Branch
Minerals and Metals Division

Office of Industries
Erland H. Heginbotham, Director

Address all communications to
Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436

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PREFACE

The United States International Trade Commission maintains a Summary of Trade and Tariff Information series of informational reports on the thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. The summaries contain information on product uses, U.S. producers, and customs treatment, and include analyses of the basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade as well as those bearing on the competitiveness of U.S. industries in domestic and foreign markets.

This supplement is designed to maintain the usefulness of the original summary prepared for this commodity area by providing current consumption and trade statistics and information on significant developments since the initial summary's release. The current statistical tables and tariff schedule extracts contained in the looseleaf supplement can easily be substituted for the corresponding pages in the original summary.

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Overview

The items covered in this summary supplement include a variety of nonmetallic minerals and products, such as concrete mixes and articles, stone, mica and mica products, graphite and related products, industrial diamonds and abrasives, gemstones, clays, and fluorspar. In 1984, nonmetallic minerals and products were produced throughout the United States by approximately 11,000 companies employing about 350,000 workers, compared with more than 12,000 companies employing 300,000 workers in 1981. These numbers reflect the trend toward the consolidation of companies, as small operations are bought out by larger firms, which is occurring against a background of expanding production and employment to meet the gradual growth in demand for these products.

Demand for the bulk of these nonmetallic minerals and products is dependent on U.S. construction activity that was particularly sluggish during 1981-82 as a result of recessionary economic conditions in the United States. Demand increased for most of these products in 1983 and 1984. Concrete mixes, crushed stone, and clays, which are used principally in the construction market, accounted for more than 70 percent of apparent consumption in 1984, up 13 percent from that in 1981. For certain minerals and products, including mica, graphite, industrial diamonds and abrasives, gemstones, and fluorspar, imports supplied the bulk of U.S. consumption. However, high transportation costs and abundant U.S. reserves limited imports to a small share of U.S. consumption for other nonmetallic minerals and products such as crushed stone, clays, lime, gypsum, sand and concrete mixes, and articles. U.S. trade in certain nonmetallic minerals and certain products registered a trade deficit of $3.4 billion in 1984, compared with a trade deficit of $1.9 billion in 1981. Gemstones accounted for the bulk of the trade deficit during 1981-84, largely because of increased consumer demand for small cut diamonds that are not fabricated in the United States and must be imported.

U.S. apparent consumption of nonmetallic minerals and products increased 17 percent, from $30.1 billion in 1981 to an estimated $35.1 billion in 1984. Nonmetallic construction products ($20.0 billion), crushed stone ($3.8 billion), and gemstones ($3.3 billion) together accounted for about 77 percent of total consumption in 1984. Producers' shipments of nonmetallic minerals and products increased 13 percent, from $28.2 billion in 1981 to $31.9 million in 1984. Such increase reflected greater demand from U.S. industries as a result of the upswing in the U.S. economy.

Total imports decreased from $3.7 billion in 1981 to $3.3 billion in 1982 and then increased to $4.9 billion in 1984. The upward movement in imports reflects an increase in demand for gemstones, which benefited from increased consumer spending, and for certain nonmetallic mineral products used by the construction industry. During 1981-84, imports entering duty free under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) were negligible compared with total imports. During 1981-84, the average import share of apparent consumption ranged from less than 1 percent for clays, crushed stone, and certain nonmetallic construction products, to more than 100 percent for natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones, reflecting the characteristic of the gemstone trade whereby the same stone of foreign origin can be bought and sold, imported and exported many times by U.S. and overseas dealers as they trade among themselves.

U.S. exports totaled $1.5 billion in 1984, down 17 percent from $1.8 billion in 1981. The decline was largely attributable to the strength of the dollar coupled with the relative weakness in foreign demand. These weaknesses were attributable to the lagging global economic recovery. Exports of graphite and related products ($445 million), gemstones ($421 million), and clays ($324 million) accounted for 79 percent of total exports. Exports, as a share of domestic producers' shipments, ranged from less than 1 percent for certain nonmetallic construction products to more than 100 percent for natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones, which again reflects the characteristic of the gemstone dealers trade.

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Contact: Stanley Garil
202-523-0304
James Lukes
202-523-0279
Vincent DeSapio
202-523-0273

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION ON CERTAIN NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND CERTAIN PRODUCTS (PUBLISHED IN JANUARY 1983)

Certain Nonmetallic Construction Products

U.S. industry

The industry producing certain nonmetallic construction products, which are largely used in the housing and construction industries, benefited from the recovery by these industries during 1983-84, following the economic slowdown of 1981-82.

Concrete mixes and articles.--The ready-mixed concrete industry consisted of over 4,000 companies with more than 5,200 establishments in 1984, compared with over 4,000 companies with 5,400 plants in 1981. The major producing States were California, Texas, Florida, Ohio, and Illinois.

During 1981-84, the concrete block and brick industry consisted of more than 1,000 companies. The major producing States continued to be Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, and California.

The miscellaneous concrete products industry was composed of about 3,100 plants during 1981-84. The major producing States were Texas, Florida, California, and Ohio. Employment for the total concrete industry increased 5 percent during the period, rising from 165,000 employees in 1981 to 173,000 workers in 1984.

Lime.--In 1984, lime was produced by about 74 firms in 137 plants located in 38 States and Puerto Rico, compared with 96 firms and 150 plants in 1981, representing a 23 percent decrease in the number of firms. Ten companies operating 32 plants accounted for 52 percent of total industry output in 1984 compared with 47 percent in 1981. The leading lime-producing States were Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Alabama. Each of these States produced over 1 million tons annually, and together accounted for over 47 percent of the total domestic lime output in 1984, down from about 59 percent in 1981. Employment in the lime industry decreased 15 percent from an estimated 6,500 employees in 1981 to about 5,500 employees in 1984.

Gypsum.--In 1984, crude gypsum was mined by 42 companies at 69 mines in 22 States, with 2 mines closing since 1981. Fourteen companies in 1984 calcined gypsum at 70 plants in 30 States, compared with 15 companies and 73 plants in 1981. Crude gypsum was mined principally in Texas, Iowa, Oklahoma, California, Michigan, and Nevada, which together accounted for 57 percent of total domestic production in 1984, compared with 70 percent in 1981. Employment in gypsum mines and calcining plants increased 25 percent from 5,300 employees in 1981 to about 6,600 employees in 1984.

Sand and gravel.--In 1984, sand and gravel were produced by over 3,600 small companies with over 5,000 operations throughout the United States, down 20 percent from the 4,500 companies with 6,000 operations in 1981. Employment in the sand and gravel industry decreased 4 percent, from 37,000 in 1981 to 35,600 in 1984.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of certain nonmetallic construction products are shown in an excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1985) (TSUSA) reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective January 1, 1980. All items covered in this product grouping are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA). 1/ In 1985, concrete block and brick (TSUS item 511.65) from Mexico was graduated from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) eligibility.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments 2/

Apparent U.S. consumption of all the nonmetallic construction products covered in this product grouping increased from an estimated $18.0 billion in 1981 to an estimated $20.0 billion in 1984 (table 1), with imports accounting for less than 1 percent of apparent consumption during the period. U.S. producers' shipments followed a similar trend, increasing 11 percent, in terms of value from those in 1981 to an estimated $20 billion in 1984.

Concrete mixes and articles.--Apparent U.S. consumption and producers' shipments of concrete mixes and articles increased 21 percent during the period, from $14.0 billion in 1981 to an estimated $17 billion in 1984, primarily as a result of the recovery in residential and nonresidential construction. U.S. production accounts for almost all of U.S. consumption of these products.

Lime.--Total consumption of lime decreased from 19.1 million tons 3/ ($884 million) in 1981 to an estimated 16.1 million tons ($844 million) in 1984. Captive consumption of lime decreased 45 percent, from the 4.7 million tons consumed in 1981 to about 2.6 million tons in 1984. Open-market sales decreased 6 percent, from 14.4 million tons in 1981 to 13.5 million tons in 1984. Producers' shipments of lime decreased from 18.9 million tons ($884 million) in 1981 to 15.9 million tons ($844 million) in 1984. The decline was mainly because of the decreased demand of the iron and steel industry. A bright spot in the industry has been the increased use of lime for environmental purposes to remove or neutralize impurities in industrial wastes.

1/ See app. A.

2/ Consumption and producers' shipments statistics of individual construction products discussed are not shown separately in tables.

3/ All tonnages in this report are short tons of 2,000 pounds.

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Gypsum.--Consumption of crude gypsum has benefited from the recovery and increased activity of the building construction industry. Apparent consumption of crude gypsum increased 24 percent, from 19.3 million tons ($164.5 million) in 1981 to about 24 million tons ($199.2 million) in 1984. U.S. production of crude gypsum 1/ increased an estimated 26 percent, from 23.8 million tons ($98.1 million) in 1981 to an estimated 30.0 million tons ($246.0 million) in 1984. In 1984, over 14.8 million tons of crude gypsum was calcined for use in gypsum products compared with 15.6 million tons in 1981.

Sand and gravel.--Apparent consumption of sand and gravel increased 14 percent, from 624 million tons ($2.3 billion) in 1981 to an estimated 709 million tons ($2.0 billion) in 1984, as demand by the construction industry improved. Sand and gravel production, which accounts for nearly all shipments, followed the same trend as that for U.S. consumption. Over 95 percent of the total sand and gravel consumed in 1984 was used by the construction industries and the remainder was used in applications requiring industrial sand. In 1984, about 38 percent of the construction sand went into concrete aggregate for residential and nonresidential buildings, highways, bridges, dams, waterworks, and airports, and other miscellaneous concrete products (43 percent in 1981), 22 percent for road bases and coverings (24 percent), 17 percent for construction fill (16 percent), 14 percent for asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures (14 percent), and the remaining 9 percent (3 percent) for other miscellaneous uses.

Industrial sand was consumed in 1984 as follows: about 35 percent for glassmaking (43 percent in 1981), 25 percent for foundry sand (31 percent), and 40 percent for other uses (26 percent).

U.S. trade

Most nonmetallic construction products are low-valued, bulky, heavy items, and large transportation costs tend to restrict international trade to border shipments. In 1984, the transportation costs for nonmetallic construction products accounted for an estimated 20 percent of total import costs for these products.

Imports of nonmetallic construction products increased 46 percent during the period, rising from $82.1 million in 1981 to $120 million in 1984 (table 2). In 1984, more than 76 percent of all imports, in terms of value, were from Canada, of which over 80 percent was gypsum plaster rock, reflecting greater demand by the U.S. construction industry. In 1984, less than 3 percent of total imports entered duty free under the GSP. The bulk of the GSP imports, mainly from Mexico, consisted of concrete block and brick, concrete floor and wall tile, and plaster of Paris statues. Imports under CBERA were negligible in 1984.

Exports of nonmetallic construction products decreased 32 percent, falling from $133.3 million in 1981 to $90.5 million in 1984 (table 3). During 1981-84, exports accounted for less than 1 percent of total producers' shipments. In 1984, about 42 percent of the value of all exports was

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1/ Includes byproduct and calcined gypsum.

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accounted for by sand and gravel. Over 40 percent of total exports consisted of border trade with Canada.

High shipping costs and the high value of the U.S. dollar contributed to the declining competitiveness of U.S. nonmetallic construction products in foreign markets. Decreased building and engineering projects, especially in Canada, lowered demand for these products in the border areas. The U.S. balance of trade in certain nonmetallic construction products declined from a trade surplus of $51.2 million in 1981 to a trade deficit of $29.5 million in 1984.

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Table 1. 1/--Certain nonmetallic construction products: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	18,000,000	3/ 101,476	76,843	3/ 17,975,367	0.4
1981	18,000,000	3/ 133,319	82,075	3/ 17,948,756	.5
1982	17,000,000	101,345	104,501	17,003,156	.6
1983	17,500,000	83,787	93,579	17,509,792	.5
1984	20,000,000	90,521	120,061	20,029,540	.6

1/ See table 2 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2. 1/--Certain nonmetallic construction products: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	59,524	63,775	63,364	71,302	91,975
Mexico	10,725	10,430	21,104	10,860	12,661
Spain	2,123	2,526	15,717	7,668	7,380
U King	1,357	1,237	590	625	2,277
Jamaica	71	847	163	154	1,176
Fr Germ	305	540	475	642	1,152
Venez	3	4	1	4	571
Italy	727	545	717	354	483
All other	2,008	2,171	2,370	1,971	2,386
Total	76,843	82,075	104,501	93,579	120,061

1/ See table 3 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 3. 1/--Certain nonmetallic construction products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	33,354	62,183	26,402	30,921	36,809
Mexico	16,003	14,988	11,526	4,431	6,747
S Arab	11,514	8,540	11,377	8,308	3,404
Japan	2,287	3,155	2,948	2,900	3,359
Bahamas	1,375	3,153	2,588	2,796	3,092
Lw WW I	1,332	1,907	1,968	1,064	3,051
Fr Germ	3,237	2,566	2,940	2,470	2,605
Trinid	3,347	1,283	1,033	706	2,301
All other	29,027	35,542	40,563	30,190	29,153
Total	101,476	133,319	101,345	83,787	90,521

1/ See table 4 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Stone and Stone Products

U.S. industry

Crushed stone.--Crushed stone was produced throughout the United States in 1984 by 1,800 small companies operating 3,800 quarries, compared with 1,850 companies operating 4,100 quarries in 1981. More than 31 percent of total U.S. output in 1984 came from producers in Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Illinois, unchanged from the percent of total output in 1981. Quarry and mill employment was estimated at 52,000 in 1984, unchanged from the number employed in 1981.

Dimension stone.--In 1984, there were about 220 small companies operating 300 dimension stone quarries in 31 States, down 15 percent from the 260 companies operating 425 quarries in 39 States in 1981. Quarry and mill employment was estimated at 3,000 employees, down 9 percent from the 3,300 workers in 1981. Georgia, North Carolina, and Indiana continued to be the leading producing States in order of tonnage quarried during 1981-84, accounting for about 40 percent of the total output.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of stone and stone products are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective January 1, 1980. All stone and stone products covered here are eligible for duty-free treatment under CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Crushed stone.--Apparent U.S. consumption of crushed stone increased 23 percent, from $3.1 billion in 1981 to about $3.8 billion in 1984, with imports accounting for less than 1 percent of consumption during the period (table 4). The major factors in the increased consumption of crushed stone were the expanding road-building programs and the increase in cement and lime production. In 1984, about 65 percent of all crushed stone was consumed in road, railroad, and bridge construction (70 percent in 1981), 12 percent in cement and lime production (10 percent), and the remaining 23 percent was consumed by the agricultural, metallurgical, and other construction industries (20 percent).

U.S. producers' shipments of crushed stone increased from 873 million tons ($3.1 billion) in 1981 to an estimated 950 million tons ($3.8 billion) in 1984. The estimated share of producers' shipments by stone type in 1984 was 73 percent limestone, 13 percent granite, 9 percent traprock, 2 percent sandstone, and 3 percent other.

Dimension stone.--Apparent U.S. consumption of dimension stone increased 39 percent, from $259.9 million in 1981 to $361.8 million in 1984 (table 5) owing to the office construction boom and favorable architectural trends for

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natural stone exteriors. Most of the increase in domestic stone consumption during 1981-84 was supplied by lower priced imports, as the ratio of imports to consumption continued to increase, rising from 51 percent in 1981 to 64 percent in 1984. About 35 percent of all dimension stone in 1984 was used in the construction of buildings and 21 percent in the construction of monuments. The remainder was used to make rough blocks, curbing, flagging, and rubble.

U.S. producers' shipments of dimension stone remained stable during 1981-84 at an estimated 1.3 million tons, 1/ but increased in value from $147.0 million in 1981 to an estimated $155.0 million in 1984 (table 5). Approximately 52 percent of dimension stone quarried during 1981-84 was granite, 21 percent limestone, 12 percent sandstone, 4 percent slate, 3 percent marble, and 8 percent other varieties.

U.S. trade

Crushed stone.--The value of crushed stone imports increased 25 percent during 1981-84, rising from $7.1 million to $8.9 million (table 6). The bulk of these imports was limestone used in cement manufacturing. Imports were limited to border shipments, with Canada accounting for almost 74 percent of these imports in 1984. The low value-to-weight ratio of crushed stone makes transportation costs (which average 50 percent of total import costs) a significant trading factor. In 1984, imports eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP amounted to about $1 million and were principally supplied by Mexico and the Bahamas. In 1984, there were no imports of crushed stone under CBERA.

Exports of crushed stone decreased in value, falling from $23.7 million in 1981 to $21.1 million in 1984 (table 7). The decline in crushed stone exports mainly reflected a decrease in Canadian construction starts during the period. Nearly 81 percent of all crushed stone exports for the period was shipped during 1984. During 1981-84, exports of crushed stone accounted for less than 1 percent of total producers shipments. The U.S. trade surplus in crushed stone decreased from $16.6 million in 1981 to $12.2 million in 1984.

Dimension stone.--Imports of dimension stone increased 74 percent, from $133.8 million in 1981 to $233.1 million in 1984, exceeding the value of domestic production during 1982-84 (table 8). Granite replaced marble as the leading imported stone because of its popularity with builders and its cheaper cost compared with that of other building materials. The bulk of the dimension stone orders went to foreign producers, especially Italian producers that benefited from the high value of the dollar, aggressive marketing, and quality workmanship, according to industry sources. During the period, over 60 percent of all dimension stone imports came from Italy.

Duty-free imports under the GSP in 1984 amounted to about 18 percent of total imports. Taiwan, Brazil, Portugal, and Mexico were the major suppliers of such imports. In 1984, about $15,000 of duty-free imports came in under the CBERA, all from Panama. Although transportation is an important factor in

1/ According to sources at the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

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the delivered cost of dimension stone (accounting for about 21 percent of imported cost), consumer preference in design considerations largely offset transportation as a competitive factor in the U.S. market.

Exports of dimension stone and articles of stone increased 26 percent, rising from $20.9 million in 1981 to $26.3 million in 1984 (table 9). About 45 percent of U.S. exports in 1984 were shipped to Japan and Canada. In Japan, the major market for dimension stone is as cemetary markers and monuments, whereas in Canada it is largely used in construction projects. During 1981-84, the trade deficit for dimension stone increased from $112.9 million to $206.8 million.

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Table 4. 1/--Crushed stone: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	3,254,000	3/ 19,532	3/ 7,407	3/ 3,241,875	0.2
1981	3,100,000	3/ 23,682	3/ 7,127	3/ 3,083,445	.2
1982	2,900,000	16,790	4,683	2,887,893	.2
1983	3,300,000	21,238	5,723	3,284,485	.2
1984	3,800,000	21,118	8,916	3,787,798	.2

1/ See table 6 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 5. 1/--Dimension stone: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	139,000	3/ 17,068	3/ 90,062	211,994	42
1981	147,000	3/ 20,853	3/ 133,786	259,933	51
1982	145,000	18,827	170,639	296,812	57
1983	149,000	21,287	196,214	323,927	61
1984	155,000	26,336	233,093	361,757	64

1/ See table 7 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 6. 1/--Crushed stone: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources. 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	7,286	7,023	4,539	5,461	6,582
Dom Rep	-	-	-	-	875
Mexico	59	30	14	29	617
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	489
Italy	17	39	88	135	152
Jamaica	17	-	-	-	99
Austral	3/	-	-	-	28
China t	-	4	17	7	19
All other	28	30	24	92	54
Total	7,407	7,127	4,683	5,723	8,916

1/ See table 8 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.
3/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 7. 1/--Crushed stone: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	15,441	20,484	13,590	16,909	17,095
Mexico	643	717	677	1,462	1,387
Venez	939	600	748	726	1,136
Japan	140	84	202	626	303
S Arab	81	162	75	35	233
France	92	74	112	122	140
Chile	3	43	7	79	138
Bermuda	45	21	18	227	128
All other	2,150	1,498	1,360	1,052	557
Total	19,532	23,682	16,790	21,238	21,118

1/ See table 10 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 8. 1/--Dimension stone and stone products: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Italy	64,238	93,093	122,161	131,969	139,696
Canada	8,550	14,592	17,535	19,259	20,830
China t	2,165	3,269	4,385	12,661	19,862
Spain	617	1,580	3,025	6,624	12,038
Mexico	4,144	4,788	4,785	5,606	8,499
Portugl	1,515	2,477	2,884	3,293	5,787
Brazil	795	1,889	3,242	3,520	4,413
France	419	522	1,110	1,798	2,934
All other	7,621	11,575	11,511	11,483	19,033
Total	90,062	133,786	170,639	196,214	233,093

1/ See table 9 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 9. 1/--Dimension stone and stone products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1982 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	5,662	6,207	4,517	4,999	6,738
Japan	3,944	6,295	5,982	5,622	5,164
Fr Germ	347	979	964	1,825	2,575
Malaysa	4	3	-	2	1,209
Nethlds	324	790	639	417	997
Italy	691	314	618	703	950
India	22	9	16	1	920
France	386	623	934	1,003	853
All other	5,690	5,634	5,156	6,715	6,929
Total	17,068	20,853	18,827	21,287	26,336

1/ See table 11 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mica and Mica Products

U.S. industry

There were no U.S. producers of sheet mica during 1981-84, and the small amount produced was largely as a byproduct of feldspar mining. Waste and scrap mica was produced in 1984 by about 16 companies, unchanged from the number of companies in 1981. Production of waste and scrap mica was concentrated in 1984 in North Carolina, which accounted for about 57 percent (62 percent in 1981) of all waste and scrap mica shipments. Other supplying States were Connecticut, Georgia, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and South Dakota. Ground mica was produced by about 12 companies operating 16 plants in 1984, compared with 13 companies operating 15 plants in 1981. North Carolina was the major producing State with about 50 percent of total U.S. production.

The mica products industry consisted of about 13 companies, 1 company less than the number in 1981, with plants located mainly in the northeastern United States. Built-up mica was produced by approximately 11 companies in about 11 plants located in 9 States during 1981-84. In 1984, about eight firms produced mica paper, compared with six firms in 1981. Mica, cut or shaped to dimension, shape, or form, and articles of mica were fabricated by about eight companies in 1984 (nine companies in 1981). About 1,000 people were employed in the mica and mica products industry in the United States during 1981-84.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of mica and mica products are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective on January 1, 1980. All mica and mica products are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

During 1981-84 apparent U.S. consumption of mica and mica products increased 28 percent, from $29.5 million to $37.9 million owing to the increased demand for mica in joint cement, paints, and plastics (table 10). The share of apparent consumption supplied by imports during 1981-84 decreased irregularly from 30 percent to 24 percent in 1984. U.S. producers' shipments increased 16 percent, from $31.0 million in 1981 to about $36.0 million in 1984 (see table 10).

Natural block and sheet mica is on the critical and strategic materials list and is stockpiled by the U.S. Government. The General Services Administration is continuing its disposal of excess mica splittings. The status of the stockpile, as of December 31, 1984, was as follows:

Material	Goal	Total inventory	Authorized for disposal	Sales, 12 months
	1,000 pounds			
Block:				
Muscovite	6,200	5,006	-	-
Phlogopite	210	17	-	-
Film Muscovite	90	1,179	1,034	42
Splittings:				
Muscovite	12,630	15,650	998	1,937
Phlogopite	930	1,519	-	154

Natural and trimmed mica. 1/--Almost all of the domestic mica fabricating industry is dependent upon imports of mica. Less than 1,000 pounds of natural sheet mica was produced annually in the United States during 1981-84.

Waste and scrap mica. 1/--Estimated U.S. producers' shipments of waste and scrap mica increased 13 percent, rising from 133,000 tons ($6.0 million) in 1981 to about 150,000 tons ($8.5 million) in 1984. Most of the waste and scrap mica was recovered as a byproduct of other nonmetallic minerals processing.

Ground mica. 1/--Estimated production of ground or pulverized mica increased 20 percent, rising from 117,000 tons ($14.0 million) in 1981 to 140,000 tons ($18.5 million) in 1984. The increased use of mica in oil well drilling mud and in joint cement, paints, and plastics has resulted in a greater demand for ground mica.

Built-up mica and articles of mica. 1/--Estimated producers' shipments decreased 45 percent from 3.8 million pounds ($11.0 million) in 1981 to about 2.1 million pounds ($8.0 million) in 1984. The demand for built-up mica in the production of electronic and electrical appliances lagged the economic upturn in the consumer market during 1984 owing to the use of substitutes.

Mica, cut or stamped. 1/--Production of cut or stamped mica in the United States declined 49 percent, from 169,000 pounds in 1981 to 86,000 pounds in 1984. The decline in demand resulted primarily from a shift to nonmica-based substitutes such as high-tech ceramics because of the better quality and performance of these products.

Articles of mica. 1/--Estimated annual producers' shipments of articles of mica decreased 45 percent, falling from 160,000 pounds in 1981 to about 88,000 pounds in 1984. Production of articles of mica declined because of the shift to high-tech ceramics.

1/ Statistics for consumption and producers' shipments of mica and mica products are not shown separately in tables.

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U.S. trade

Imports of mica and mica products decreased from $8.9 million in 1981 to $7.6 million in 1983, and then increased 18 percent to $9.0 million in 1984 (table 10), reflecting greater demand because of the U.S. economic recovery. Exports of mica and mica products declined 32 percent, from $10.4 million in 1981 to $7.1 million in 1984, reflecting the weakness of foreign demand for these items. The share of total U.S. producers' shipments represented by exports during 1981-84 decreased from 30 percent to 20 percent.

Unmanufactured mica.--The United States remained almost totally dependent on imported unmanufactured mica (natural and trimmed) to meet its domestic needs. Total imports of unmanufactured mica decreased 7 percent, from $4.2 million in 1981 to $3.9 million in 1984 (table 11). Over 94 percent of all imports in 1984 came from Canada and India.

Imports of unmanufactured mica from Canada increased 69 percent during the period, rising from $1.3 million in 1981 to $2.2 million in 1984, and accounted for 57 percent of total imports. The bulk of these imports were ground mica for use in joint cement, oil well drilling, paints, and plastics. Unmanufactured mica imports from India, largely natural and trimmed mica, decreased 32 percent from $2.2 million in 1981 to $1.5 million in 1984. Importers reportedly were purchasing less unmanufactured mica from India because of price increases and a rise in quality and delivery problems. The bulk of these imports were ground mica for use in joint cement, oil well drilling, paints, and plastics.

In 1984, Brazil supplied 25,500 dollars' worth of GSP imports of unmanufactured mica. No imports of unmanufactured mica came in under CBERA in 1984. The low value-to-weight ratio of ground mica makes transportation a substantial factor in its delivered cost.

Exports of unmanufactured mica decreased 24 percent, from $3.4 million in 1981 to $2.6 million in 1984 (table 12). The decrease in exports mainly reflects the slowdown in foreign oil well drilling operations and other uses for unmanufactured mica. In 1984, Mexico, Canada, and Japan were the primary export markets for unmanufactured mica, consisting principally of ground mica and reexported natural sheet and splittings.

Manufactured mica.--U.S. imports of manufactured mica increased 6 percent, from $4.8 million in 1981 to $5.1 million in 1984 (table 13). In 1984, Canada accounted for 44 percent of U.S. imports. Imports from India totaled $1.5 million, or 29 percent of total U.S. imports. Nearly all of the imports from India entered duty-free under the GSP in 1984. No imports of manufactured mica entered under CBERA in 1984. Manufactured mica is not very bulky, thus, transportation is not a major component of its delivered cost.

Manufactured mica exports decreased 36 percent, from $7.0 million in 1981 to $4.5 million in 1984 (table 14). In 1984, U.S. exports of manufactured mica went mainly to Canada, which accounted for over 45 percent of the total exports. Industry sources believe the decrease in exports during this period reflected the weakness of demand for mica products.

The trade balance for mica and mica products declined from a trade surplus of $1.5 million in 1981 to a $1.9 million trade deficit in 1984.

Table 10. 1/--Mica and mica products: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	34,000	11,865	3/ 8,927	3/ 31,062	29
1981	31,000	10,438	3/ 8,937	3/ 29,499	30
1982	29,000	8,681	8,221	28,590	29
1983	34,000	6,766	7,632	34,866	22
1984	36,000	7,114	8,996	37,882	24

1/ See table 13 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 11. 1/--Mica not manufactured: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	794	1,338	1,486	1,982	2,229
India	2,910	2,244	1,541	807	1,458
Brazil	265	221	92	99	91
Japan	2/	1	167	47	60
U King	195	137	37	6	29
France	73	159	184	84	24
China M	10	3	1	-	1
Malagas	70	-	28	-	1
All other	59	57	26	150	1
Total	4,376	4,159	3,561	3,175	3,895

1/ See table 14 of the original summary.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 12. 1/--Mica not manufactured: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Mexico	107	151	204	232	494
Japan	724	663	532	336	486
Canada	636	600	493	619	443
Spain	60	105	185	240	198
Venez	228	398	259	125	135
France	171	161	182	249	132
Nethlds	67	107	107	134	101
U King	370	222	314	165	101
All other	1,837	1,030	906	666	504
Total	4,200	3,437	3,182	2,765	2,595

1/ See table 16 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 13. 1/ Mica manufactured: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	858	1,356	1,507	1,904	2,262
India	2,171	2,031	1,687	1,097	1,503
Belgium	720	517	451	669	674
Japan	427	440	550	549	430
France	29	54	94	6	65
Nethlds	50	23	51	58	53
U King	255	109	164	100	49
Italy	2	9	55	2	21
All other	40	237	100	72	44
Total	4,551	4,778	4,660	4,457	5,101

1/ See table 15 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 14. 1/--Mica manufactured: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	2,335	2,658	2,233	1,506	2,022
Mexico	658	626	300	283	619
Italy	778	807	374	262	408
U King	746	514	896	393	288
Spain	442	346	190	286	220
Brazil	736	578	209	239	179
Austral	259	189	216	129	141
Venez	15	9	22	3	92
All other	1,697	1,274	1,060	901	549
Total	7,665	7,001	5,499	4,001	4,519

1/ See table 17 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Graphite and Related Products

U.S. industry

Natural graphite.--A small Montana company began mining natural graphite in 1982 and this was the only active graphite mine in the United States in 1984.

Artificial graphite, calcined petroleum and coal coke, and carbon and graphite products.--Artificial graphite was produced in 1984 by about 24 plants located throughout the United States, compared with 23 plants in 1981. Approximately 25 plants owned by about 13 companies calcined petroleum and calcined coal coke from 1981 to 1984. About 70 companies produced carbon and graphite products in 1984, compared with an estimated 73 companies in 1981. Total industry employment increased by 9 percent during 1981-84 to an estimated 13,000 in 1984.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of graphite and related products are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective January 1, 1980. All graphite and related products covered here are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent U.S. consumption of graphite and related products increased 8 percent, from an estimated $1.3 billion in 1981 to $1.4 billion in 1984 (table 15). The share of apparent consumption provided by imports increased from 12 percent in 1981 to 13 percent in 1984.

Estimated total U.S. producers' shipments of graphite and related products decreased from $1.9 billion in 1981 to $1.7 billion in 1984, having still not fully recovered from the last recession. Data on producers' shipments of natural graphite in the United States is confidential, but production is very small. Artificial graphite production declined 19 percent, falling from 372,000 tons in 1981 to about 300,000 tons in 1984. No data is available on the production of calcined petroleum and coal coke, but it is believed that production decreased during this period. Overall, total production of U.S. carbon and graphite products production decreased from $1.2 billion in 1981 to $861 million in 1982 and then increased about 26 percent to $1.1 billion in 1984, as shown in the following tabulation: 1/

1/ Statistics for consumption and producers' shipment of individual graphite and related products are not shown separately in tables.

Item	1981	1982	1983 1/	1984 1/
	Million dollars			
Electrodes, carbon and graphite	761.9	440.5	500.0	550.0
Carbon and graphite products, except electrodes	422.5	394.4	470.0	500.0
Carbon and graphite products, n.s.k.	23.9	26.8	30.0	38.0
Total	1,207.3	861.7	1,000.0	1,088.0

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Based on information received from several producers and importers, consumption of calcined coke in 1984 is believed to have decreased about 10 percent from the level of consumption in 1981. This is due primarily to lower demand from the aluminum industry, its primary customer. Carbon and graphite products consumption followed the overall increase in the U.S. economy. These products, which are utilized by the chemical, metallurgical and electrical industry, have not fully recovered from the recession that took place early in this decade.

Graphite is on the critical and strategic materials list and is stockpiled by the U.S. Government. As of December 31, 1984, the stockpile contained a total of 25 tons of lump and flake material, the same as that on November 30, 1981.

U.S. trade

Imports of graphite and related products increased 24 percent, from $157.4 million in 1981 to $194.6 million in 1984 (table 16). The principal source of imports during this period was Japan, which accounted for 49 percent of the total value of such imports in 1984. It shipped mainly small electrodes. Transportation costs are not a significant factor in the delivered cost and account for about 12 percent of the total import value. Duty-free imports under the GSP were negligible, amounting to less than 4 percent of the total imports in 1984. Singapore was the major supplier of GSP imports. In 1984, there were no imports under CBERA.

Because of the small amount of natural graphite produced in the United States, domestic consumption of natural graphite was met mainly by imports from the People's Republic of China, Mexico, Madagascar, Brazil, and Canada. In 1984, total natural graphite imports amounted to over $14 million, down 52 percent from the more than $29 million in 1981. 1/ A factor in the decline in imports was attributed to high inventory levels held by United States dealers. Since there is virtually no competition to imported natural

1/ Import statistics of separate graphite and related products are not shown separately in tables.

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graphite, transportation expense is not considered a significant factor in the purchasers' sourcing decision. In 1984, transportation accounted for about 19 percent of the total cost for natural graphite.

Imports of calcined petroleum coke decreased 22 percent to $25 million in 1984, from $32 million in 1981. 1/ The bulk of the imports was high-quality calcined petroleum coke material from Canada and England, most of which was used by the aluminum industry. Since high-quality calcined petroleum coke is quite expensive, transportation expense is not a significant factor in its delivered cost, and accounts for only about 8 percent of the total imported value.

Duty-free imports from Canada of graphite articles for original motor-vehicle equipment were negligible, amounting to $207,510 in 1984, compared with $156,000 in 1981.

Exports of graphite and related products decreased 38 percent, from $715.0 million in 1981 to $445.0 million in 1984 (table 17). As a share of shipments, exports of graphite and related products decreased from 39 percent in 1981 to 26 percent in 1984. The main export markets for graphite and related products in 1984 were Canada, Australia, Norway, and Venezuela. Calcined petroleum coke exports decreased 45 percent to $265 million in 1984, down from $481 million in 1981. The slowdown in aluminum production worldwide and increased competition from other countries was factors affecting the demand for these exports.

The trade surplus for all graphite and related products declined from $557.7 million in 1981 to $250.3 million in 1984.

. . . . . .

1/ Import statistics of separate graphite and related products are not shown separately in tables.

Table 15. 1/--Graphite and related products: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	1,800,000	595,616	3/119,122	3/ 1,323,506	3/ 9
1981	1,850,000	715,006	3/157,355	3/ 1,292,349	3/ 12
1982	1,300,000	542,652	123,280	880,628	14
1983	1,400,000	427,115	135,997	1,108,882	12
1984	1,700,000	444,981	194,645	1,449,664	13

1/ See table 19 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 16. 1/--Graphite and related products: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Japan	48,046	83,001	69,011	62,447	94,872
U King	27,368	17,567	4,331	18,232	23,571
Canada	12,331	11,241	13,395	12,678	13,496
Italy	2,524	7,742	4,313	3,542	10,961
Fr Germ	6,070	9,223	7,495	9,331	9,639
France	6,100	5,219	1,435	5,457	9,305
Switzld	2,682	3,156	2,456	7,693	6,850
China M	1,097	3,168	5,663	3,685	5,310
All other	12,903	17,039	15,181	12,931	20,642
Total	119,122	157,355	123,280	135,997	194,645

1/ See table 20 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 17. 1/--Graphite and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	66,158	72,256	40,629	39,780	68,006
Austral	17,903	25,798	35,914	38,872	42,070
Norway	39,637	43,225	32,226	23,290	26,489
Venez	46,500	59,218	47,701	34,676	26,130
Fr Germ	35,839	36,008	17,971	17,802	20,667
Mexico	28,695	29,275	21,798	19,939	20,662
Brazil	18,207	23,326	8,983	15,984	19,601
Italy	24,544	33,292	12,560	11,506	16,359
All other	318,133	392,607	324,870	225,266	204,997
Total	595,616	715,006	542,652	427,115	444,981

1/ See table 21 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Industrial Diamonds, Abrasives, and Abrasive Products

U.S. industry

Five firms are currently producing synthetic industrial diamonds, one more than the number of firms in 1981. One large international firm still dominates the industry with over 90 percent of total U.S. production.

In 1984, there were about 372 abrasives and abrasive products producers in the United States, down 2 percent from an estimated 380 firms in 1981. Two major firms currently dominate the domestic industry. Since 1981, one former major abrasive producer has greatly reduced its level of activity. Industry employment in 1984 was down 21 percent to about 24,700 workers, from 31,300 in 1981.

Five firms (six in 1981) produced crude aluminum oxide in eight plants (nine in 1981) in the United States and Canada, and five firms (seven in 1981) produced silicon carbide in six plants (eight in 1981) in the United States and Canada in 1984.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of industrial diamonds, abrasives, and abrasive products are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective January 1, 1980. All products covered in this product grouping are eligible for duty-free treatment under CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent U.S. consumption of industrial diamonds increased 15 percent, from an estimated $156.3 million in 1981 to an estimated $180.2 million in 1984 (table 18). The ratio of imports to apparent consumption decreased from 72 percent in 1981 to 63 percent in 1984 partially due an annual increase in producers' shipments. U.S. producers' shipments of synthetic industrial diamonds increased 27 percent, from an estimated $114.0 million in 1981 to an estimated $145.0 million in 1984 (table 18), because of the greater demand for industrial diamonds in abrasive products during this period.

Industrial diamonds remain on the critical and strategic materials list and the status of the Government's stockpile, as of December 31, 1984, was as follows:

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Material	Goal	Total inventory	Authorized for disposal	Sale, 12 months
	Million carats			
Crushing bort	22.0	22.0	-	-
Industrial stones	7.7	14.0	6.3	1.5

There has been a decrease of 5.4 million carats in the total stockpile inventory since 1981.

Apparent U.S. consumption of abrasives and abrasive products increased from nearly $1.1 billion in 1981 to about $2.1 billion in 1984 (table 19). Imports accounted for a declining share of apparent consumption, falling from 18 percent in 1981 to 13 percent in 1984. U.S. producers' shipments increased 93 percent, from an estimated $985.0 million in 1981 to an estimated $1.9 billion in 1984, principally attributable to the upswing in the cutting tool industry.

U.S. trade

Industrial diamonds.--Since there are no domestic sources, the United States remained dependent on imports for natural industrial diamonds. Imports of industrial diamonds increased 114 percent, from 20.4 million carats ($111.8 million) in 1981 to 43.7 million carats ($114.3 million) in 1984 (table 20). A stronger U.S. economy, needing industrial diamonds was the basis for the increase in imports, following the economic downswing of 1981-82.

The major supplying countries during 1981-84, in terms of value, were the Republic of South Africa and Ireland. A major U.S. manufacturer opened a synthetic industrial diamond plant in Ireland in 1983, causing an increase in 1984 imports from Ireland. Transportation costs are not a significant factor in the delivered cost of industrial diamonds, amounting to less than 1 percent of total imported value. In 1984, there were no imports of industrial diamonds under the GSP or CBERA.

Exports of industrial diamonds, mainly synthetic, increased 70 percent from 28.3 million carats ($69.5 million) in 1981 to 48.1 million carats ($79.1 million) in 1984 (table 21). 1/ During 1981-84, exports, as a share of the total producers' shipments, declined from 61 percent to 55 percent. The major U.S. exporter of synthetic diamonds supplied many of its overseas customers in 1984 from its new plant in Ireland. The principal export markets in 1984 were Ireland and West Germany.

During 1981-84, there was a decline in the trade deficit for industrial diamonds from $42.2 million in 1981 to $35.2 million in 1984 because exports

1/ Extreme care should be used in making assumptions based on U.S. trade statistics where diamonds are involved. Diamonds of low quality may be imported under one tariff classification, i.e., industrial stones, and re-exported as rough gemstones or vice versa.

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performed better than imports. In 1983 when there was a trade surplus of over $4 million.

Abrasives and abrasive products.--Imports of abrasives and abrasive products, not including industrial diamonds, decreased from $189.0 million in 1981 to $157.6 million in 1982, and then increased 70 percent to $267.6 million in 1984 (table 22), following the upward economic trend in the United States. Crude silicon carbide and aluminum oxide, which are artificial abrasives, account for about 40 percent of total abrasive imports. During this period, Canada accounted for over one-half of the total value of all imports for each year. West Germany continued to be the main supplier of abrasive wheels. Transportation costs were estimated to be less than 10 percent of the imported cost for bulk abrasives and abrasive products.

Duty-free imports under the GSP were negligible, amounting to no more than 4 percent of total imports in 1984, compared with 5 percent in 1981. The major suppliers of these imports, which consisted of coated abrasives and abrasive wheels, were Korea, Brazil, and Taiwan.

Exports of abrasives and abrasive articles decreased 4 percent, from $111.4 million in 1981 to $106.4 million in 1984 (table 23). The decrease in exports is believed to reflect the weakness of the world economy and the high value of the U.S. dollar. Canada remained the principal market for these products. Abrasives and abrasive articles exports, as a share of U.S. shipments, decreased annually, falling from 11 percent in 1981 to 6 percent in 1984.

During 1981-84, the trade deficit in abrasives and abrasive articles increased from $77.6 million in 1981 to $161.2 million in 1984.

Table 18. 1/--Industrial diamonds: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	100,000	74,436	111,701	137,265	81
1981	114,000	69,497	111,770	156,273	72
1982	115,000	67,491	86,673	134,182	65
1983	135,000	93,642	89,376	130,734	68
1984	145,000	79,110	114,334	180,224	63

1/ See table 23 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 19. 1/--Abrasives and abrasive products: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	1,100,000	110,331	159,185	1,148,854	14
1981	985,000	111,356	188,951	1,062,595	18
1982	950,000	99,211	157,649	1,008,438	16
1983	1,200,000	94,581	200,030	1,305,449	15
1984	1,900,000	106,353	267,566	2,061,213	13

1/ See table 24 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 20. 1/--Industrial diamonds: U.S. imports for consumption by principal sources, 1980-84

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 carats)				
Rep Saf	5,455	3,994	4,336	5,315	7,883
Ireland	9,879	9,297	8,587	11,652	25,578
Co Craz	35	152	246	219	226
U King	650	1,173	1,013	1,709	1,587
Belgium	1,568	1,288	466	491	969
Japan	774	847	1,075	1,517	3,271
Fr Germ	131	168	355	725	487
Venez	64	38	4	7	30
All other	3,303	3,451	3,051	3,259	3,682
Total	21,858	20,407	19,132	24,894	43,712
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Rep Saf	58,507	46,340	32,210	42,414	49,788
Ireland	20,919	19,299	22,515	20,914	40,039
Co Craz	762	2,435	7,211	4,642	4,037
U King	6,897	10,142	4,933	2,759	3,324
Belgium	5,752	7,320	3,785	1,785	3,210
Japan	2,233	2,883	3,029	1,462	2,906
Fr Germ	469	681	811	1,444	2,531
Venez	1,737	1,303	138	352	1,320
All other	14,426	21,366	12,041	13,604	7,178
Total	111,701	111,770	86,673	89,376	114,334
	Unit value (per carat)				
Rep Saf	$10.73	$11.60	$7.43	$7.98	$6.32
Ireland	2.12	2.08	2.62	1.79	1.57
Co Craz	21.78	16.06	29.31	21.18	17.87
U King	10.61	8.64	4.87	1.61	2.10
Belgium	3.67	5.68	8.13	3.63	3.31
Japan	2.88	3.40	2.82	0.96	0.89
Fr Germ	3.58	4.06	2.29	1.99	5.20
Venez	27.31	34.26	37.82	50.68	43.86
All other	4.37	6.19	3.95	4.17	1.95
Average	5.11	5.48	4.53	3.59	2.62

1/ See table 25 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 21. 1/--Industrial diamonds: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 carats)				
Ireland	140	211	2,576	7,124	11,384
Fr Germ	6,558	6,600	6,226	7,643	8,495
Kor Rep	872	1,081	1,566	2,631	3,494
Japan	794	678	1,146	4,345	6,425
Belgium	3,848	3,713	3,331	4,420	2,466
U King	2,258	2,058	2,395	2,256	3,132
Italy	3,410	4,344	3,712	2,652	1,767
Brazil	1,848	1,360	1,057	1,637	1,935
All other	8,735	8,292	7,995	9,614	8,973
Total	28,464	28,337	30,002	42,323	48,073
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Ireland	458	785	2,536	9,966	15,023
Fr Germ	13,317	12,017	11,791	12,334	11,617
Kor Rep	3,493	3,725	5,417	8,665	10,926
Japan	2,425	2,093	2,508	9,645	9,902
Belgium	12,891	11,214	9,600	19,869	5,937
U King	4,954	4,523	5,051	3,478	4,308
Italy	8,935	10,255	9,230	6,179	2,949
Brazil	3,636	2,423	1,892	2,999	2,734
All other	24,326	22,463	19,467	20,507	15,713
Total	74,436	69,497	67,491	93,642	79,110
	Unit value (per 1,000 carats)				
Ireland	$3,272.09	$3,718.96	$984.46	$1,398.89	$1,319.70
Fr Germ	2,030.70	1,820.82	1,893.86	1,613.80	1,367.53
Kor Rep	4,006.05	3,445.55	3,458.93	3,293.54	3,127.21
Japan	3,054.08	3,086.55	2,188.15	2,219.83	1,541.20
Belgium	3,350.05	3,020.17	2,882.12	4,495.32	2,407.45
U King	2,194.10	2,197.72	2,108.83	1,541.64	1,375.39
Italy	2,620.35	2,360.81	2,486.53	2,329.82	1,668.89
Brazil	1,967.58	1,781.50	1,790.16	1,831.91	1,413.14
All other	2,784.87	2,708.94	2,434.84	2,133.00	1,751.12
Average	2,615.10	2,452.52	2,249.56	2,212.55	1,645.62

1/ See table 27 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 22. 1/--Abrasives and abrasive products: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	86,916	113,526	87,536	107,007	131,711
Fr Germ	23,523	24,137	20,325	25,750	32,402
Japan	7,180	8,378	8,337	12,447	18,189
Italy	4,795	4,936	4,596	7,149	12,572
Austria	2,379	4,839	3,338	5,963	10,380
Norway	7,313	5,963	5,008	8,727	10,235
France	4,129	4,403	3,107	4,574	9,143
Switzld	7,663	4,491	4,578	4,988	6,674
All other	15,287	18,277	20,824	23,424	36,260
Total	159,185	188,951	157,649	200,030	267,566

1/ See table 26 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 23. 1/--Abrasives and abrasive products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	30,519	36,909	25,347	30,670	33,248
Mexico	7,496	9,102	8,673	7,147	11,822
Japan	5,629	5,970	6,526	6,428	9,414
France	6,523	5,100	6,324	7,358	6,957
Fr Germ	9,121	7,815	6,160	5,457	5,802
U King	8,479	6,673	6,556	4,738	5,772
Austral	3,204	3,321	3,181	2,777	3,425
Nethlds	1,707	1,660	1,461	3,450	3,351
All other	37,653	34,806	34,981	26,556	26,563
Total	110,331	111,356	99,211	94,581	106,353

1/ See table 28 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Natural, Cut, and Synthetic Gemstones

U.S. industry

Natural gemstones, cut gemstones, and articles.--Natural gemstones were mined in Arizona and Nevada with the remainder being mined in about 44 other States. Arizona and Nevada accounted for over 50 percent of total U.S. natural gemstone production. During 1981-84, there were about 90 to 100 small gem-mining operations throughout the United States. Employment for the U.S. gem-producing industry was about 200 employees for each year during 1981-84.

In 1984 there were less than 150 gemstone-cutting establishments, down from 250 in 1981. Many diamond-cutting firms went out of business during this period because of a shift in consumer demand for small diamonds that the U.S. industry does not cut. Employment decreased 63 percent, from about 2,000 workers in 1981 to less than 750 workers in 1984.

Synthetic gemstones.--In 1984, there were about 16 small firms in the United States making synthetic gemstones, representing an increase from an estimated 12 firms that operated in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective on January 1, 1980. All natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones covered here are eligible for duty-free treatment under CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments 1/

Apparent U.S. consumption of total natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones decreased from an estimated $2.6 billion in 1981 to $2.3 billion in 1982, and then increased 43 percent to an estimated $3.3 billion in 1984 (table 24). The swing in gemstone consumption was due principally to greater consumer purchases brought on by the expanding economy. Imports averaged over 100 percent of consumption during this period because of the exportation of foreign merchandise. Total producers' shipments declined 33 percent, from $525 million in 1981 to $350 million in 1984, as discussed below.

Natural gemstones, cut gemstones, and articles.--Estimated U.S. producers' shipments of natural gemstones decreased slightly from $7.6 million in 1981 to $7.1 million in 1984. The estimated value of shipments of cut and polished gemstones decreased about 47 percent to about $240 million in 1984. The decline in producers' shipments was due mainly to the continued drop in consumer demand for the large-quality diamonds, the type fabricated by the

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1/ Statistics for consumption and producers' shipments of natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones discussed are not shown separately in tables.

U.S. industry. U.S. production of articles of gemstones is believed to be negligible.

Synthetic gemstones.--Official figures on producers' shipments of synthetic gemstones are not available. However, producers' shipments are estimated to have more than doubled since 1981 when shipments totaled an estimated $40 million. Demand for synthetic gemstones increased because they are less expensive and more difficult to distinguish from the natural stones.

U.S. trade

Imports of natural and synthetic gemstones (including cut material and articles of gemstones) increased 31 percent, from $2.6 billion in 1981 to $3.4 billion in 1984 (table 25). The increase in imports reflects the growing trend of the market towards gemstones of lower values, especially cut diamonds. The average price per carat of imported cut diamond stones declined to $361 per carat in 1984 from $517 per carat in 1981 reflecting the decline in diamond prices during this period.

Imports of cut gemstone diamonds increased 44 percent, from $1.8 billion in 1981 to $2.6 billion in 1984 (table 26). Belgium, Israel, and India accounted for over 92 percent of the U.S. imports of cut gemstone diamonds. Belgium remained the leading exporter of cut diamonds to the United States, but according to trade sources, a large portion of these exports was of Russian, Indian, and Israeli origin. India was the largest exporter in terms of quantity shipped, but the diamonds were of low quality. A large portion of Indian imports were small cut diamonds.

In 1984, the bulk of the imports of natural uncut gemstones were mainly diamonds from the Republic of South Africa, Israel, and Belgium. Lower quality, rough diamonds are presently being shipped to the United States. The average price per carat of imported rough diamonds in 1984 was $262, down from $431 in 1981. 1/ Colored gemstones were imported principally from Brazil, Colombia, Australia, and Hong Kong in 1984. Transportation costs for gemstones are nominal, accounting for less than 1 percent of total delivered cost.

In 1984, over $55 million of total gemstone imports entered duty free under the GSP. The majority of these GSP imports consisted of cut semiprecious stones from Brazil, Hong Kong, India, and Taiwan, and cut synthetic stones from the Republic of Korea. No gemstones were imported in 1984 under the CBERA.

Exports of natural and synthetic gemstones (including cut material and articles of gemstones) decreased 19 percent, from $518.1 million in 1981 to $420.5 million in 1984 (table 27). The decline in U.S. exports, which consisted mainly of cut diamonds, reflected the worldwide trend for smaller gemstone material of lesser quality that is not fabricated in the United States. About 45 percent of all annual exports were shipped to Switzerland and Hong Kong for further distribution. During 1981-84, exports, as a share

1/ Statistics discussed are not shown separately in tables.

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of producers' shipments, fluctuated from a low of 88 percent in 1982 to a high of 143 percent in 1983. 1/ The U.S. balance of trade deficit for natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones increased from $2.1 billion in 1981 to nearly $3.0 billion in 1984.

1/ A large quantity of U.S. gemstone exports was foreign merchandise.

Table 24. 1/--Natural, cut, and synthetic gemstones: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption 3/
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	500,000	4/ 695,500	4/ 2,632,387	4/2,436,887	4/ 108
1981	525,000	4/ 518,131	4/ 2,638,112	4/2,644,981	100
1982	400,000	353,814	2,271,619	2,317,805	98
1983	300,000	428,635	2,666,962	2,538,327	105
1984	350,000	420,503	3,372,079	3,301,576	102

1/ See table 30 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ The large percentages result from substantial reexports of foreign merchandise.
4/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 25. 1/--Natural and synthetic gemstones: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Belgium	486,757	657,705	603,546	661,543	853,097
Israel	476,278	562,809	435,073	496,704	688,217
India	228,338	279,339	301,017	481,830	593,455
Rep Saf	735,257	362,076	277,985	318,189	374,381
Switzld	56,476	182,882	164,970	174,693	218,899
U King	226,328	123,182	94,274	113,903	108,164
Thailnd	92,943	90,071	54,542	76,021	91,643
Hg Kong	53,683	86,486	90,276	71,561	84,468
All other	276,326	293,563	249,935	272,518	359,755
Total	2,632,387	2,638,112	2,271,619	2,666,962	3,372,079

1/ See table 31 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 26. 1/--Cut gemstone diamonds: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 carats)				
Belgium	687	984	1,186	1,407	1,835
Israel	877	1,096	943	1,213	1,455
India	860	1,132	1,256	2,212	3,191
Switzld	13	48	59	72	113
Rep Saf	63	72	86	79	100
U King	18	29	61	61	68
Nethlds	5	19	41	31	90
Hg Kong	11	25	36	39	114
All other	34	69	75	124	176
Total	2,567	3,474	3,744	5,239	7,143
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Belgium	466,235	639,270	574,219	642,843	813,455
Israel	440,559	529,903	411,155	474,498	659,071
India	201,703	252,311	279,017	458,951	568,085
Switzld	21,145	139,380	107,191	129,090	157,850
Rep Saf	68,726	76,083	75,955	71,711	113,589
U King	21,276	50,831	62,984	76,008	84,148
Nethlds	6,029	21,684	26,319	27,384	57,152
Hg Kong	6,994	36,203	39,405	32,715	42,764
All other	23,316	51,243	64,791	69,485	83,352
Total	1,255,983	1,796,908	1,641,034	1,982,686	2,579,466
	Unit value (per 1,000 carats)				
Belgium	$678,653.76	$649,665.02	$484,164.46	$456,889.10	$443,299.85
Israel	502,347.35	483,487.78	436,007.50	391,176.87	452,970.02
India	234,538.80	222,889.57	222,147.26	207,482.35	178,027.23
Switzld	1626,541.31	2903,747.58	1816,793.58	1792,919.69	1396,906.51
Rep Saf	1090,892.11	1056,711.13	883,198.92	907,737.87	1135,887.96
U King	1181,995.22	1752,789.41	1032,516.41	1246,033.66	1237,466.62
Nethlds	1205,780.20	1141,254.79	641,918.17	883,349.29	635,025.64
Hg Kong	635,776.36	1448,121.36	1094,569.53	838,855.33	375,118.66
All other	685,768.24	742,655.46	863,874.08	560,365.50	473,589.74
Average	489,280.42	517,244.69	438,310.42	378,4[illegible].32	361,118.03

1/ See table 32 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 27. 1/--Natural and synthetic gemstones: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Switzld	136,562	114,542	58,004	88,286	82,873
Hg Kong	252,538	147,700	107,967	93,287	71,211
Belgium	96,725	50,829	36,818	50,868	65,507
Japan	68,750	71,665	55,341	65,502	63,885
Israel	16,971	13,239	6,700	40,262	54,174
U King	21,834	22,906	12,415	12,202	16,025
Canada	6,941	9,665	8,432	13,579	15,653
France	33,915	28,943	14,122	15,340	10,221
All other	61,263	58,643	56,013	49,309	40,952
Total	695,500	518,131	353,814	428,635	420,503

1/ See table 33 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Clays

U.S. industry

Clays were produced by an estimated 335 firms at about 1,100 establishments in 1984 compared with 640 firms operating 1,200 establishments in 1981. Production facilities were located nationwide during 1981-84, with Georgia accounting for an estimated 19 percent of U.S. production in 1984. The 35 largest firms accounted for about one-half of industry output in 1984. Total industry employment declined by 2 percent during 1981-84, from an estimated 13,200 workers in 1981 to an estimated 13,000 employees in 1984.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of clays are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective on January 1, 1980. All products included in this commodity group are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

U.S. consumption and shipments

U.S. consumption of clays decreased from 41.4 million short tons ($677.8 million) in 1981 to 32.9 million short tons ($536.1 million) in 1982, as weak construction activity reduced demand for building products such as bricks that are made from clays (table 28). Consumption levels followed the upward trend in construction activity during 1982-84, but remained slightly below the 1981 level, amounting to 41.3 million short tons ($667.6 million). Common clays, used primarily in brick and portland cement production, represented the bulk of the clays consumed during this period. Imports represented less than 0.5 percent of consumption during this period.

U.S. producers' shipments followed a pattern similar to that of consumption. Such shipments totaled an estimated 44.0 million short tons (an estimated $986.9 million) in 1984, 1 percent below shipments in 1981. Common clays represented an estimated 65 percent of total producers' shipments in 1984.

U.S. trade

Imports of clays declined by 3 percent during 1981-84 to 32,000 short tons ($4.9 million) in 1984. Kaolin, which is used principally as a paper coating and filler, and activated clays, which are used because of their absorbent or catalytic abilities, each represented 34 percent of imports in 1984. The United Kingdom was the largest source of imports during 1981-84 and accounted for 47 percent of the quantity of imports in 1984 (table 29).

Imports under the GSP provisions during 1981-84 consisted of clays artifically activated with acid or other materials. Such imports increased

from 1,000 short tons ($445,000) in 1981 to 6,000 short tons ($1.5 million) in 1984. Mexico was virtually the only source of such imports during this period and was eligible for de minimis waivers on such imports. There were no imports of clays under the CBERA provisions in 1984.

Exports declined by 15 percent during 1981-84, from 3.2 million short tons ($317.9 million) in 1981 to 2.7 million short tons ($324.2 million) in 1984. The trade surplus for clays increased during this same period from $311.5 million in 1981 to $319.3 million in 1984, largely on the strength of increased export volume and prices in 1984. The decline in exports during 1981-84 is believed to reflect lowered foreign drilling activity for petroleum, since bentonite, which is used primarily in drilling muds, represented 60 percent of the decline. Kaolin and bentonite represented 52 and 21 percent of exports in 1984, respectively. The share of total U.S. producers' shipments represented by exports decreased from 7 percent in 1981 to 6 percent in 1984. Canada and Japan were the primary export markets during this period and accounted for 25 and 24 percent of the quantity of U.S. exports in 1984, respectively (table 30).

Shipping costs tended to restrict international trade in clays because clays are relatively heavy, low-cost items. For example, with the exception of clays from neighboring Mexico and Canada, freight and insurance costs represented an estimated 33 percent of the import value of clays entering the United States in 1984.

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Table 28. 1/--Clays: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

(Quantity in thousands of short tons; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per short ton)

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1980	2/ 49,081	3,262	34	2/ 45,853	3/
1981	2/ 44,579	3,201	33	2/ 41,411	3/
1982	35,507	2,660	24	32,871	3/
1983	40,983	2,519	21	38,485	3/
1984	4/ 44,000	2,724	32	5/ 41,308	3/ 5/
			Value		
1980	899,624	284,159	5,393	620,858	1
1981	989,319	317,947	6,428	677,800	1
1982	825,361	293,755	4,514	536,120	1
1983	931,340	291,477	3,488	643,351	1
1984	5/ 986,892	324,185	4,876	5/ 667,583	5/ 1
			Unit value 2/		
1980	$18.33	$87.12	$158.38	-	-
1981	22.19	99.32	192.94	-	-
1982	23.25	110.45	186.20	-	-
1983	22.73	115.70	167.20	-	-
1984	5/ 22.43	119.02	154.18	-	-

1/ See table 35 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.
4/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.
5/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 29. 1/--Clays: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Mexico	1	1	1	4	10
U King	27	20	16	12	15
Canada	3	8	5	4	6
Fr Germ	3	4	2	2/	2/
Japan	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
France	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Poland	0	0	0	0	2/
Brazil	2/	2/	0	0	2/
All other	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total	34	33	24	21	32
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	205	456	444	761	1,679
U King	2,836	2,565	1,749	1,332	1,515
Canada	626	1,256	1,167	1,008	1,308
Fr Germ	1,689	2,104	1,076	240	205
Japan	29	30	44	78	60
France	1	4	17	28	35
Poland	-	-	-	-	23
Brazil	1	1	-	-	15
All other	7	12	17	42	35
Total	5,393	6,428	4,514	3,488	4,876
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Mexico	$222.49	$389.70	$330.82	$211.22	$161.74
U King	106.41	127.64	112.08	108.19	103.48
Canada	198.00	150.87	230.36	251.01	230.51
Fr Germ	520.93	580.05	591.35	541.07	558.38
Japan	820.29	1,588.74	1,563.29	359.56	559.64
France	131.50	175.35	756.43	401.36	151.33
Poland	-	-	-	-	277.06
Brazil	250.00	166.67	-	-	904.00
All other	199.97	236.72	48.69	203.29	289.09
Average	158.38	192.94	186.20	167.20	154.18

1/ See table 36 of the original summary.

2/ Less than 500 short tons.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 30. 1/--Clays: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Japan	590	638	646	606	651
Canada	847	764	605	622	694
Nethlds	194	312	261	262	253
Mexico	357	340	222	179	245
Brazil	26	27	20	21	25
Italy	196	158	118	87	119
U King	82	67	60	39	70
Kor Rep	21	32	34	43	46
All other	949	864	693	659	621
Total	3,262	3,201	2,660	2,519	2,724
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	57,270	68,503	76,888	76,303	85,237
Canada	55,740	54,287	48,731	52,345	58,865
Nethlds	12,825	25,638	22,398	24,054	22,250
Mexico	20,679	23,210	19,813	12,067	17,932
Brazil	5,668	6,200	7,323	17,981	14,227
Italy	19,617	18,249	12,417	9,670	13,307
U King	7,799	8,088	7,954	6,637	10,720
Kor Rep	4,105	7,893	7,456	9,062	9,868
All other	100,455	105,878	90,776	83,358	91,078
Total	284,159	317,947	293,755	291,477	324,185
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Japan	$97.03	$107.42	$119.03	$125.85	$130.93
Canada	65.84	71.02	80.49	84.13	84.77
Nethlds	65.94	82.23	85.85	91.70	87.98
Mexico	57.96	68.24	89.24	67.24	73.18
Brazil	217.32	233.20	369.65	861.80	604.31
Italy	100.32	115.82	105.04	110.55	112.12
U King	95.03	120.27	132.26	171.68	153.73
Kor Rep	193.73	248.89	216.98	212.92	213.45
All other	105.90	122.53	131.03	126.43	146.67
Average	87.12	99.32	110.45	115.70	119.02

1/ See table 37 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Fluorspar

U.S. industry

The U.S. fluorspar-producing industry consisted of four companies that operated mines and beneficiating plants in Illinois, Nevada, and Texas in 1984, compared with five firms in 1981. One Illinois producer was a large multinational chemical corporation; the other producers were small mining companies.

Employment in the fluorspar industry in 1984 amounted to an estimated 300 production and related workers in the mines and mills, down 25 percent from the 400 employed in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of fluorspar are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. Imports of fluorspar are eligible for duty-free treatment under CBERA. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective January 1, 1980.

U.S. consumption and production

Apparent U.S. consumption of fluorspar declined 46 percent during 1981-83, amounting to 505,000 tons ($52.8 million) in 1983 before increasing to 762,000 tons ($70.1 million) in 1984 as demand for fluorspar by the steel, aluminum, and chemical industries increased (table 31). Imports accounted for 89 to 92 percent of consumption during this period.

Other fluorine-containing materials provide a substantial supplement to the total supply of fluorine for the acid-grade market. The three major materials are fluosilicic acid, a byproduct of domestic phosphate-rock processing, and imports of hydrofluoric acid and cryolite. Estimated fluorspar equivalent of those in 1984 amounted to 255,000 tons.

U.S. production of fluorspar decreased 47 percent during 1981-83, amounting to an estimated 61,000 tons ($10.5 million) in 1983, and increasing to an estimated 70,000 tons ($12.0 million) in 1984. Production of fluorspar in the Western States has become increasingly uneconomical because of the high freight rates to the midwestern and Gulf Coast areas, making domestic fluorspar higher priced than imported fluorspar.

U.S. trade

Imports declined 45 percent during 1981-83 to 453,000 tons ($43.2 million) before increasing to 704,000 short tons ($59.4 million) in 1984 (table 32). Imports declined during 1981-83 due to weakness in demand in the steel, chemical, and aluminum industries, but increased in 1984 with the recovery in these industries. Mexico and the Republic of South Africa were

the major sources of imports in 1984, accounting for 49 percent and 28 percent of total imports, respectively.

GSP imports of acid-grade fluorspar (TSUS item 522.21) were negligible in 1981 and 1982. In 1983, GSP imports amounted to 20,000 tons ($2.9 million), all from Morocco. In 1984, there were no imports under CBERA or GSP.

U.S. exports of fluorspar increased from 10 percent of U.S. production in 1981 to 17 percent of U.S. production in 1984 and ranged from a low of 9,000 tons ($1.0 million) in 1983 to a high of 12,000 tons ($1.3 million) in 1984 (table 33). Canada was the principal market during this period. During 1981-84, the U.S. trade deficit in fluorspar fluctuated between a low of $42.3 million in 1983 to a high of $94.7 million in 1981.

International shipping costs are not a restrictive factor in the overseas trade of fluorspar because of the limited worldwide occurrences of the mineral deposits. Mexican fluorspar was sold in the U.S. market on an f.o.b. U.S. border basis.

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Table 31. 1/--Fluorspar: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

(Quantity in thousands of short tons; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1980	93	18	899	974	92.3
1981	115	11	827	931	88.8
1982	77	11	544	610	89.2
1983	2/ 61	9	453	505	89.7
1984	2/ 70	12	704	762	92.4
	Value				
1980	12,611	1,660	83,032	93,983	88.3
1981	18,400	1,194	95,854	113,060	84.8
1982	13,300	1,084	59,375	71,591	82.9
1983	2/ 10,500	962	43,236	52,774	81.9
1984	2/ 12,000	1,292	59,437	70,145	84.7

1/ See table 39 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 32. 1/--Fluorspar: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (short tons)				
Mexico	545,168	493,120	200,989	218,916	343,093
Rep Saf	242,547	246,174	163,380	113,256	197,522
Italy	34,261	33,826	40,507	37,042	61,643
China M	27,623	25,604	85,582	30,329	62,567
Spain	20,199	26,848	39,831	29,131	37,821
Canada	9,052	768	41	0	942
France	0	0	0	250	113
Fr Germ	449	0	0	0	11
All other	19,926	446	13,393	24,391	0
Total	899,225	826,786	543,723	453,315	703,712
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	49,583	56,949	24,088	20,611	28,748
Rep Saf	22,072	29,353	18,280	10,516	17,110
Italy	3,939	4,381	5,143	4,186	6,325
China M	2,011	1,460	5,214	2,053	3,875
Spain	2,709	3,562	4,655	2,614	3,267
Canada	770	101	5	-	82
France		-	-	63	28
Fr Germ	40	-	-	-	3
All other	1,907	49	1,990	3,193	
Total	83,032	95,854	59,375	43,236	59,437
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Mexico	$90.95	$115.49	$119.85	$94.15	$83.79
Rep Saf	91.00	119.24	111.89	92.85	86.62
Italy	114.97	129.52	126.95	113.00	102.61
China M	72.81	57.01	60.92	67.69	61.93
Spain	134.12	132.68	116.88	89.74	86.37
Canada	85.05	131.31	112.10	-	86.67
France	-	-	-	251.63	245.15
Fr Germ	90.08	-	-	-	275.91
All other	95.71	109.34	148.62	130.92	-
Average	92.34	115.94	109.20	95.38	84.46

1/ See table 40 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 33. 1/-- Fluorspar: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (short tons)				
Canada	16,767	10,078	9,702	8,516	11,863
Dom Rep	462	447	224	47	317
Venez	163	331	324	71	86
Mexico	0	6	0	477	0
Ghana	96	15	67	31	0
Chile	0	118	104	16	0
Austral	0	49	30	26	0
Fr Germ	0	23	105	19	0
All other	377	194	17	33	0
Total	17,865	11,261	10,573	9,236	12,266
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,516	995	973	855	1,189
Dom Rep	70	82	32	17	83
Venez	19	37	38	7	21
Mexico	-	1	-	65	-
Ghana	11	1	15	7	-
Chile	-	12	10	3	-
Austral	-	5	3	3	-
Fr Germ	-	2	10	2	-
All other	44	59	2	3	-
Total	1,660	1,194	1,084	962	1,292
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Canada	$90.39	$98.77	$100.33	$100.41	$100.19
Dom Rep	150.79	182.53	144.35	353.57	261.07
Venez	115.40	111.39	116.29	98.99	244.95
Mexico	-	89.00	-	136.61	-
Ghana	118.59	98.27	216.72	237.74	-
Chile	-	99.71	100.33	204.00	-
Austral	-	100.80	99.67	100.73	-
Fr Germ	-	98.52	99.52	101.05	-
All other	117.18	302.38	100.00	97.97	-
Average	92.90	105.99	102.48	104.19	105.37

1/ See table 41 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals and Products

U.S. industry

This product group covers miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products, including mineral wool, natural asphalts and petroleum asphalt, certain talc minerals and articles thereof, diatomite, cryolite, natural mineral fluxes, magnesite, certain silica, and certain articles of carbonate of magnesia. Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products were produced nationwide by roughly 240 companies operating over 250 establishments in 1984, compared with approximately 250 companies and 300 establishments in 1981. Total industry employment in 1984 was estimated at 24,700 workers, down 3 percent from an estimated 25,400 employees in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective on January 1, 1980. TSUS item 522.53 was established in 1983, providing duty-free treatment for "steam." All products under the miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products grouping are eligible for duty-free treatment under CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent U.S. consumption increased by 29 percent during 1981-84 to an estimated $3.1 billion (table 34). Estimated producers' shipments increased by 16 percent during the period, from an estimated $2.5 billion in 1981 to an estimated $2.9 billion in 1984 (table 34). Mineral wool accounted for 76 percent ($2.2 billion) of estimated producers' shipments in 1984, compared with 88 percent ($2.1 billion) in 1981. The growth in consumption and producers' shipments of these nonmetallic minerals and products indicates that by 1984 there were generally favorable business conditions in all industrial segments in which these products are used. The share of apparent consumption provided by imports increased from 13 percent in 1981 to 15 percent in 1984.

U.S. trade

Imports increased 55 percent during 1981-84, rising from $309.6 million in 1981 to $479.0 million in 1984 (table 35) mainly because of the strength of the U.S. dollar, cheaper ocean freight rates, and a strong U.S. economic recovery from the 1981-82 recession. Natural asphalts and petroleum asphalt made up 56 percent ($270 million) of total 1984 imports compared with 60 percent ($185.8 million) in 1981. This material was mainly supplied by Venezuela, the Netherlands Antilles, and Canada. These countries accounted for 62 percent ($294.2 million) of total U.S. imports of miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products in 1984, compared with 68 percent ($209.5 million) of imports in 1981.

Imports entering duty free under the GSP were insignificant during this period, accounting for about 1 percent ($4.2 million) of the 1984 import total. Mexico, Korea, and Chile were the principal sources of imports entered under the GSP provisions in 1984. There were no imports under the CBERA in 1984. Most of these minerals and products are bulky, heavy items and relatively inexpensive, which tend to limit imports because of high shipping costs.

Exports of miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products decreased 24 percent from $373.6 million in 1981 to $283.3 million in 1984. High shipping costs and the high value of the U.S. dollar limited U.S. exports. The Netherlands and Canada were the most significant markets during this period, accounting for 46 percent ($130.9 million) of the 1984 export total, compared with 45 percent ($168.1 million) for 1981 (table 36). During 1981-84, U.S. exports as a share of U.S. shipments declined from 15 percent in 1981 to 10 percent in 1984.

The trade balance for miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products declined from a trade surplus of $64.1 million in 1981, to a trade deficit of $195.7 million in 1984.

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Table 34. 1/--Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	2,472,000	3/ 313,055	3/ 267,655	3/ 2,426,600	3/ 11
1981	2,478,000	3/ 373,640	3/ 309,561	3/ 2,413,921	3/ 13
1982	2,622,000	358,274	321,436	2,585,162	12
1983	2,873,000	311,173	376,390	2,938,217	13
1984	2,900,000	283,328	479,018	3,095,690	15

1/ See table 43 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 35. 1/--Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Venez	73,504	73,801	97,643	101,562	147,681
Canada	49,507	76,249	83,945	87,479	124,150
Mexico	5,871	9,232	9,808	15,183	34,726
Fr Germ	11,486	12,137	15,372	16,782	29,957
N Antil	67,221	59,543	22,613	50,904	22,564
Japan	10,935	25,892	34,043	20,742	22,003
Ireland	14	1,248	1,016	9,552	13,394
Spain	184	9	1	399	10,952
All other	48,933	51,448	56,995	73,787	73,591
Total	267,655	309,561	321,436	376,390	479,018

1/ See table 44 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 38. 1/--Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and products. U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Nethlds	80,931	111,082	109,937	87,821	70,212
Canada	62,170	57,043	54,866	47,755	60,678
Japan	12,996	10,257	11,560	13,816	11,698
Mexico	13,590	15,518	9,733	6,120	10,283
U King	12,828	31,311	17,355	14,628	9,756
Venez	13,252	12,186	8,985	4,020	9,337
Spain	3,700	6,352	9,439	9,029	8,768
Fr Germ	8,403	7,190	6,792	7,234	7,560
All other	105,186	122,700	129,608	120,749	95,036
Total	313,055	373,640	358,274	311,173	283,328

1/ See table 45 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Appendix

Selected Portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1985)

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Explanation of the rates of duty applicable to nonmetallic minerals and products

The rates of duty in column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The People's Republic of China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries currently eligible for MFN treatment. However, MFN rates do not apply if preferential tariff treatment is sought and granted to products of developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), or to products of Israel or of least developed developing countries (LDDC's), as provided under the Special rates of duty column.

Preferential rates of duty in the Special column followed by the code "D" column reflect the full U.S. MTN concession rates implemented without staging for particular products of LDDC's enumerated in general headnote 3(e)(vi) of the TSUS. Where no rate of duty is provided for LDDC's in the Special column for a particular tariff item, the rate of duty in column 1 applies.

The rates of duty in column 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS.

The GSP affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The U.S. GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974, was implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, and renewed in title V of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. It applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect through July 4, 1993. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. Eligible articles are identified in the Special column with the duty rate of "Free" followed by an "A" or "A*." The designation "A" means that products of all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for benefits of the GSP, and "A*" indicates that products of certain developing countries, specified in general headnote 3(e)(v)(D) of the TSUS, are not eligible.

The CBERA affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The CBERA, enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67 and implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984; it is scheduled to remain in effect until September 30, 1995. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated Basin countries, as reflected by the rate of duty "Free" followed by the code "E" in the Special column. (See general headnote 3(e)(i) and (vii) of the TSUS.)

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Preferential rates of duty in the Special column followed by the code "I" reflect the rates of duty applicable to products of Israel under the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985, as provided in general headnote 3(e)(viii) of the TSUS. Where no rate of duty is provided for products of Israel in the Special column for a particular tariff item, the rate of duty in column 1 applies.

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		PART 1 - NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS, EXCEPT CERAMIC PRODUCTS AND GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS				
		Subpart A.- Hydraulic Cement; Concrete; Concrete Products				
		Subpart A headnote:				
		1. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "cement" means cementing materials without added sand, gravel, or other aggregate; and (b) the term "concrete" means a composite of cementing materials of mineral origin with added mineral aggregate such as sand, crushed stone, or gravel; and (c) the term "tiles" does not include any article 1.25 inches or more in thickness.				
		Hydraulic cement and cement clinker:				
511.11	00	White, nonstaining Portland cement	Cwt.	1¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container	Free (A,E,I)	8¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container
511.14		Other		Free		6¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container
	20	Cement clinker	S. ton			
	40	Other	S. ton			
		Concrete mixes, whether wet or dry:				
511.21	00	Hydraulic cement concrete	Cu. yd.	Free		20% ad val.
511.25	00	Other	Cu. yd.	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
		Articles, including terrazzo, of concrete, with or without reinforcement:				
		Tiles:				
511.31	00	Floor and wall tiles	Sq. ft.	21% ad val.	Free (A,E) 16.8% (I)	55% ad val.
511.41	00	Other tiles, including roofing tiles	Sq. ft.	7.2% ad val.	5.2% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	55% ad val.
		Other, not specially provided for:				
511.51	00	Articles of tiles described in item 511.31	X	6% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
		Other:				
		Not decorated:				
511.64	00	Block and brick	X	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A*,E,I)	30% ad val.
511.65	00	Other	X	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
511.71	00	Decorated	X	8.6% ad val.	6.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.

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Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Subpart B. - Lime, Gypsum, and Plaster Products				
		Subpart B headnote:				
		1. This subpart does not cover gypsum or plaster building boards and lath (see part 3 of schedule 2).				
		Lime:				
512.11	00	Hydrated	Lb.	Free		12¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container
512.14	00	Other	Lb.	Free		10¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container
		Plaster rock or gypsum:				
512.21	00	Not ground and not wholly or partly calcined	S. ton	Free		Free
512.25	00	Ground, wholly or partly calcined, or both	Ton	46¢ per ton	42¢ per ton (D) Free (A,E,I)	$1.40 per ton
		Cement of gypsum:				
512.31	00	Valued not over $40 per ton	Ton	$3.16 per ton	$2.55 per ton(D) Free (A,E,I)	$10 per ton
512.35	00	Valued over $40 per ton	Ton	$3.85 per ton	$2.80 per ton(D) Free (A,E,I)	$14 per ton
		Articles not specially provided for, of plaster of Paris, with or without reinforcement:				
512.41	00	Statues, statuettes, and bas-reliefs	X	5% ad val. 1/	Free (A,E,I)	60% ad val.
512.44	00	Other	X	6% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	35% ad val.

1/ Duty temporarily reduced. See item 947.28 in part 2, Appendix to the Tariff Schedule.

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Subpart C. - Stone and Stone Products				
		Subpart C headnotes:				
		1. This subpart covers stone and articles of stone, but does not include -- (i) limestone to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer (see part 11 of schedule 4); (ii) articles of concrete in which stone chips or particles are used as aggregate (see subpart A of this part); (iii) certain abrasives and abrasive stones (see subpart G of this part); (iv) precious and semiprecious stones (see subpart H of this part); (v) talc, soapstone, or cornwall stone (see subpart J of this part); and (vi) certain articles provided for in schedule 7.				
		2. The term "slabs" (items 514.61 and 514.65) embraces flat stone pieces, not over 2 inches in thickness, having a facial area of 4 square inches or more, whether or not cut to size and whether or not one or both surfaces have been rubbed or polished, the edges of which have not been beveled, rounded or otherwise processed except such processing as may be needed to facilitate installation as tiling or veneering in building construction.				
		Sand, crude or manufactured, and gravel:				
513.11	00	Sand containing by weight 95 percent or more of silica and not more than 0.6 percent of oxide of iron	Ton	6¢ per ton	Free (D,E,I)	82 per ton
513.14	00	Other	Ton	Free		Free

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Stone chips and spalls, and stone, crushed (otherwise than merely to facilitate shipment to the United States) or ground:				
513.21	00	Marble, breccia, and onyx chips	S. ton..	1.3% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	30% ad val.
513.31	00	Slate	S. ton..	1.3% ad val.	Free (D,E,I)	25% ad val.
		Limestone:				
513.35	00	Imported to be used in the manufacture of cement	S. ton..	Free		$1 per short ton
513.36	00	Other	S. ton..	7c per short ton	Free (A,D,E,I)	$1 per short ton
513.41	00	Other	S. ton..	0.6% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	30% ad val.
513.51	00	Stone statuary and sculptures not specially provided for, the professional productions of sculptors only	X.....	3.3% ad val.	3.1% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	20% ad val.
		Granite and articles of granite:				
513.61	00	Granite, not manufactured, and not suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone	Ton.....	Free		Free
		Granite, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone:				
513.71	00	Not pitched, not lined, not pointed, not hewn, not sawed, not dressed, not polished, and not otherwise manufactured	Cu. ft..	Free		25c per cu. ft.
513.74	00	Pitched, lined, pointed, hewn, sawed, dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured	Cu. ft..	4.7% ad val.	4.2% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	60% ad val.
		Other, not specially provided for:				
513.81	00	Not decorated	X.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
513.84	00	Decorated	X.....	8.6% ad val.	6.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
		Jet; and articles of alabaster, of jet, or of alabaster and jet:				
513.91	00	Jet, not manufactured	Lb.....	Free		Free
513.94	00	Other, not specially provided for	X.....	6.1% ad val.	5.3% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
		Limestone and articles of limestone:				
514.11	00	Limestone, crude, not suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone	S. ton..	Free		$1 per short ton
		Limestone suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone:				
514.21	00	Not hewn, not sawed, not dressed, not polished, and not otherwise manufactured	Cu. ft..	0.2c per cu. ft.	Free (A,D,E,I)	15c per cu. ft.
514.24	00	Hewn, sawed, dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured	S. ton..	7.1% ad val.	6% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
		Other, not specially provided for:				
514.34	00	Articles of chalk	X.....	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	25% ad val.
		Other:				
514.41	00	Not decorated	X.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
514.44	00	Decorated	X.....	8.6% ad val.	6.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Marble, breccia, and onyx, and articles of one or more of these substances:				
514.51	00	Marble, breccia, in block, rough or squared only	Cu. ft..	12.4¢ per cu. ft.	12¢ per cu. ft.(D) Free (A,E,I)	65¢ per cu. ft.
514.54	00	Onyx, in block, rough or squared only	Cu. ft..	16¢ per cu. ft.	Free (A,E,I)	65¢ per cu. ft.
514.57	00	Marble, breccia, or onyx, sawed or dressed, over 2 inches thick	Cu. ft..	21.2¢ per cu. ft.	20¢ per cu. ft.(D) Free (A,E,I)	$1 per cu. ft.
		Slabs:				
514.61	00	Not rubbed and not polished in whole or in part	Sq. ft..	2.2% ad val.	2.1% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	13% ad val.
514.65	00	Rubbed or polished in whole or in part	Sq. ft..	3% ad val.	2.8% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	15% ad val.
514.81	00	Other, not specially provided for	X.....	7.1% ad val.	6% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
514.91	00	Quartzite, whether or not manufactured	Ton.....	Free		Free
		Slate, and articles of slate:				
515.11	00	Roofing slate	Sq. ft..	8.1% ad val.	6.6% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	25% ad val.
515.14	00	Other, not specially provided for	X.....	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	25% ad val.
		Travertine and articles of travertine:				
515.21	00	Travertine, not hewn, not sawed, not dressed, not polished, and not otherwise manufactured	Cu. ft..	4.2¢ per cu. ft.	4¢ per cu. ft.(D) Free (E,I)	25¢ per cu. ft.
515.24	00	Travertine, hewn, sawed, dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured, and suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone	S. ton..	7.1% ad val.	6% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
		Other, not specially provided for:				
515.31	00	Not decorated	X.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
515.34	00	Decorated	X.....	8.6% ad val.	6.9% ad val. Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
		Stone, and articles not specially provided for, of stone:				
515.41	00	Stone, not manufactured, and not suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone	Ton.....	Free		Free
		Stone suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone:				
515.51	00	Not hewn, not sawed, not dressed, not polished, and not otherwise manufactured	Cu. ft..	0.2¢ per cu. ft.	Free (A,D,E,I)	15¢ per cu. ft.
515.54	00	Hewn, sawed, dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured	S. ton..	7.1% ad val.	6% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
		Other:				
515.61	00	Not decorated	X.....	7.5% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
515.64	00	Decorated	X.....	6.9% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.

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Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Subpart D. - Mica and Mica Products				
		Subpart D headnote:				
		1. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "mica" includes both natural and man-made mica; (b) the term "split block mica" (item 516.31) means mica, not exceeding 0.020 inch in thickness, that has been split and selected within a tolerance of 5 mils, but which has not been cut or stamped to dimensions, shape or form; (c) the term "mica splittings" (item 516.51) means mica laminae in book-form or book-pack, or in loose pack, suitable for use in the manufacture of built-up mica (item 516.91); and (d) the term "built-up mica" (item 516.91) means electrical insulating plates, sheets, and tapes, whether or not attached to paper, cloth, or other backing, consisting of reconstituted mica whether or not treated with resins or of layers of mica splittings and bonding material.				
		Mica not manufactured (including mica over 0.006 inch in thickness, not cut or stamped to dimensions, shape or form, and split block mica), and mica scalings, mica cleanings, and other mica waste and scrap:				
516.11	00	Untrimmed phlogopite from which no rectangular piece over 2 inches long or 1 inch wide may be cut	Lb.	Free		15% ad val.
		Waste and scrap valued not over 5 cents per pound:				
516.21	00	Phlogopite	Lb.	4.7% ad val.	4.2% ad val. (D) Free (A,E,I)	25% ad val.
516.24	00	Other	Lb.	2.4% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	25% ad val.
516.31	00	Split block mica	Lb.	Free		Free
516.41	00	Other	Lb.	Free		4¢ per lb.
516.51	00	Mica splittings	Lb.	Free		Free
516.61	00	Mica, not over 0.006 inch in thickness, not cut or stamped to dimensions, shape or form	Lb.	Free		Free

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Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Mica, cut or stamped to dimensions, shape, or form, whether or not perforated or indented, and whether or not dedicated to a specific use:				
516.71	00	Not over 0.006 inch in thickness	Lb.	4.4% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	45% ad val.
		Over 0.006 inch in thickness:				
		Not perforated or indented:				
516.73	00	Fuse discs, split to thickness	Lb.	5% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
516.74	00	Other	Lb.	8% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
516.76	00	Perforated or indented	Lb.	5% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
516.81	00	Mica, ground or pulverized	Lb.	3.3% ad val.	2.4% ad val.(D) Free (E,I)	20% ad val.
516.91	00	Built-up mica	Lb.	6.1% ad val.	5.3% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
516.94	00	Articles not specially provided for, of mica	Lb.	5% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.
516.98	00	Any article described in the foregoing items 516.71 to 516.76, inclusive, or 516.94, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)	Lb.	Free		
		Subpart E. - Graphite and Related Products				
		Graphite, crude and refined:				
517.11	00	Artificial	Lb.	0.6% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	10% ad val.
		Natural:				
		Crystalline flake (not including flake dust):				
517.21	00	Valued not over 5.5 cents per pound	Lb.	4.1% ad val.1/	3% ad val. (D) 1/ Free (A,E,I)	1.65¢ per lb.
517.24	00	Valued over 5.5 cents per pound	Lb.	0.3¢ per lb.1/	Free (A,E,I)	1.65¢ per lb.
517.27	00	Crystalline lump or chip	Lb.	Free		30% ad val.
517.31	00	Other	Lb.	Free		10% ad val.
517.51		Calcined petroleum and coal coke, not commercially suitable for use as a fuel		4.1% ad val.	3% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	45% ad val.
	20	Petroleum coke	S. ton			
	40	Coal coke	S. ton			
		Carbons and electrodes:				
517.61	00	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	Lb.	3.3% ad val.	2.4% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	45% ad val.
		Carbons and electrodes, for producing electric arc light:				
517.71	00	Under 0.5 inch in diameter or of equivalent cross-sectional area	No.	3.9% ad val.	2.8% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	60% ad val.
517.74	00	0.5 inch or more in diameter or of equivalent cross-sectional area	No.	3.3% ad val.	2.4% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	45% ad val.

1/ Duty temporarily suspended. See item 909.01 in part 1B, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, and general headnote 3(d)(ii).

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SCHEDULE 5. - NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS
Part 1. - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products, Except Ceramic Products and Glass and Glass Products

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
517.81	00	Brushes for electric generators, motors, or other electrical machines or appliances; plates, rods, powder, and other forms, wholly or partly manufactured, for manufacturing into the aforesaid brushes	X.....	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	45% ad val.
517.82	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)	X.....	Free		
517.91	00	Articles not specially provided for, of carbon or graphite	X.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	45% ad val.
		Subpart F. - Asbestos and Asbestos Products				
		Subpart F headnote: 1. This subpart does not include footwear, headwear, gloves, laminated or reinforced plastics, and certain other articles provided for in schedule 7.				
518.11		Asbestos, not manufactured, asbestos crudes, fibers, and stucco, and asbestos sand and refuse containing not more than 15 percent by weight of foreign matter	.....	Free		Free
	10	Amosite	S. ton			
	20	Crocidolite (Blue)	S. ton			
		Chrysotile:				
	30	Crudes	S. ton			
	40	Spinning fibers	S. ton			
	50	Other	S. ton			
	60	Other	S. ton			
518.21	00	Yarn, slivers, rovings, wick, rope, cord, cloth, tape, and tubing, of asbestos, or of asbestos and any other spinnable fiber, with or without wire, and articles of any of the foregoing	Lb.....	1% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	40% ad val.
		Articles in part of asbestos and hydraulic cement:				
518.41	00	Pipes and tubes and fittings therefor	Lb.....	0.15¢ per lb.	Free (A,E,I)	0.75¢ per lb.
518.44	00	Other	Lb.....	Free		1¢ per lb.
518.51	00	Articles not specially provided for, of asbestos	X.....	1.1% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	25% ad val.
518.52	00	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6)	X.....	Free		25% ad val.
		Subpart G. - Abrasives and Abrasive Articles				
		Subpart G headnotes: 1. This subpart covers certain crude minerals commonly used for making abrasives and abrasive articles (items 519.01 through 519.17, inclusive) but these minerals are classifiable in this subpart even if they are not of abrasive quality.				

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		This subpart also covers certain minerals and artificial abrasives in forms suitable for use as abrasives or for abrasive purposes (items 519.31 through 519.37, inclusive). The remaining provisions of this subpart apply to papers, cloths, stones, and other articles which are cut or fashioned from natural stone or made from natural or artificial abrasive materials usually with the use of glues, resins, rubber or other binding materials, and which are designed and used for grinding, sharpening, smoothing, polishing, trueing, cutting, or similar purposes. The provisions of this subpart do not cover -- (i) sand (see subpart C of this part), unless made up into abrasive articles; (ii) natural or synthetic diamond dust or powder (see subpart H of this part); (iii) crushed or powdered glass (see part 3 of this schedule), unless made up into abrasive articles; (iv) cosmetics and other toilet preparations (see part 7B of schedule 4); (v) soap and synthetic detergents (see part 8B of schedule 4); (vi) wheels or other abrasive articles mounted in frameworks or machines (see schedule 6); (vii) dental burrs (see part 2 of schedule 7); or (viii) tools to which abrasives have been applied but which have other functioning or working elements such as cutting teeth, edges, grooves, and flutes (see schedule 6). 2. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "pumice" includes both pumice and pumicite; and (b) the term "wheels" embraces rotary cutters, disks and other circular bodies designed to rotate on a central axis. 3. In determining the component material of chief value in the articles covered by item 519.83, 519.91, 519.93, or 519.95, only the abrasive components thereof shall be compared.				
519.01	00	Burrstones in blocks, rough	Ton	Free		Free
519.05	00	Pumice stone to be used in the manufacture of concrete masonry products such as building blocks, bricks, tiles, and similar forms	S. ton	Free		Free

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Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Emery, natural corundum, pumice, flint, rottenstone, and tripoli, all the foregoing, crude, or crushed merely to facilitate transportation to the United States:				
		Pumice:				
519.11	00	Valued not over $15 per ton	Lb	0.01¢ per lb.	Free (A,E,I)	0.1¢ per lb.
519.14	00	Valued over $15 per ton	Lb	0.035¢ per lb.	Free (A,E,I)	0.25¢ per lb.
519.17		Other		Free		Free
	20	Corundum	S. ton			
	40	Other	S. ton			
519.21		Crude silicon carbide and crude artificial abrasives		Free		Free
	20	Silicon carbide	S. ton			
	40	Aluminum oxide	S. ton			
	60	Other	S. ton			
		Emery, natural corundum, pumice, flint, rottenstone, tripoli, garnet, silicon carbide, and artificial abrasives, all the foregoing, in grains, or ground, pulverized, or refined:				
519.31	00	Pumice	Lb	0.14¢ per lb.	0.13¢ per lb.(D) Free (A,E,I)	0.75¢ per lb.
519.34	00	Rottenstone and tripoli	Ton	Free		Free
519.37		Other		0.3¢ per lb.	Free (A,E,I)	1¢ per lb.
	20	Silicon carbide	Lb.			
	40	Aluminum oxide	Lb.			
	60	Other	Lb.			
519.51	00	Papers, cloths, and other materials, wholly or partly coated with abrasives, artificial or natural, or both, whether in the form of sheets, strips, disks, belts, sleeves, or similar forms	X	2.6% ad val.	2.5% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	20% ad val.
519.61	00	Hones, whetstones, oilstones, and polishing stones, all the foregoing (except emery files or stones), with or without handles, designed to be used directly in the hand	No	Free		Free
		Millstones, abrasive wheels, and abrasive articles not specially provided for:				
519.71	00	Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones	Ton	Free		Free
		Abrasive wheels:				
519.81	00	Solid natural stone wheels	No	Free		Free
519.83	00	Of diamond	No	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
		Other:				
519.84	00	Bonded with synthetic resins	Lb	5.9¢ per lb. + 5.1% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 3.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
519.86	00	Other	X	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	20% ad val.
		Other:				
519.91	00	Of emery or garnet	X	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	20% ad val.
519.93	00	Of pumice	X	5.3% ad val.	4.7% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	35% ad val.
519.95	00	Of natural corundum or of artificial abrasive materials	X	0.6% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	20% ad val.
519.97	00	Other	X	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Special	2
		Subpart H. - Gems, Gemstones, and Articles Thereof; Industrial Diamonds				
		Subpart H headnotes:				
		1. The provisions of this subpart do not cover -- (i) abrasives other than diamond dust or powder, and abrasive articles (see subpart C of this part); (ii) drills and other tools provided for in part 3E of schedule 6; (iii) recording or transcribing styluses, needles, and points (see part 5 of schedule 6); (iv) optical elements (see part 2A of schedule 7); (v) jewel bearings (see part 2E of schedule 7); or (vi) jewelry and other articles provided for in part 6 of schedule 7.				
		2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, the term "precious stones" means natural diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires.				
520.11		Precious and semiprecious stones, natural (except industrial diamonds), whether in their natural form or broken but not advanced in condition or value from their natural state, and not set	.....	Free		Free
	20	Diamonds	Carat	X		
	40	Other	X			
		Industrial diamonds, natural or synthetic, whether or not advanced in condition or value from their crude state by cleaving, cutting, lapping, sawing, or other process, but not set and not suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry:				
		Synthetic:				
520.19	00	Miners' diamonds	Carat...	Free		Free
520.20	00	Powder or dust	Carat...	Free		Free
520.21	00	Other	Carat...	4.1% ad val. 1/	3% ad val. (D) 1/ Free (E,I)	30% ad val.
		Natural:				
520.23		Miners' diamonds	.....	Free		Free
	20	Carbonados	Carat			
	40	Other	Carat			
520.27	00	Crushing bort	Carat...	Free		Free
520.28	00	Powder or dust	Carat...	Free		Free
		Other:				
520.29	00	Not advanced in condition or value	Carat...	Free		Free
520.31	00	Advanced in condition or value	Carat...	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.

1/ Duty on certain tool blanks and drill blanks temporarily suspended. See item 910.00 in part 1B, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, and general headnote 3(d)(ii).

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Precious and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry:				
		Diamonds:				
520.32	00	Weighing not over 0.5 carat	Carat	Free		10% ad val.
520.33	00	Weighing over 0.5 carat	Carat	Free		10% ad val.
520.35		Rubies and sapphires		Free		10% ad val.
	20	Rubies	Carat			
	40	Sapphires	Carat			
520.37	00	Marcasites	X	1.3% ad val.	Free (A,D,E,I)	20% ad val.
520.38	00	Emeralds	Carat	Free		10% ad val.
520.39	00	Other	X	2.2% ad val.	2.1% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	10% ad val.
		Other precious and semiprecious stones, and articles not specially provided for, of such stones:				
520.51	00	Of precious stones	X	7.5% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
520.54	00	Of rock crystal	X	7.1% ad val.	6% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	50% ad val.
520.61	00	Other	X	21% ad val.	Free (A,E) 16.8% (I)	50% ad val.
		Synthetic materials of gemstone quality, such as, but not limited to, corundum, spinel, and rutile, and articles not specially provided for, of such materials:				
520.71	00	Synthetic materials, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	Carat	3.3% ad val.	3.1% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	10% ad val.
520.75	00	Other	X	9% ad val.	6% ad val.(D,I) Free (E)	30% ad val.
		Subpart J. - Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals and Products				
521.11	00	Asphaltum, bitumen, and limestone-rock asphalt	Ton	Free		Free
521.17		Bauxite, calcined		Free		$1 per ton
	10	Refractory grade	Ton			
	20	Other	Ton			
521.21	00	Brazilian pebble, crude	Lb	Free		Free
521.31		Coal of all classifications, including culm and slack, and including lignite but not including peat; coke commercially suitable for use as fuel; and compositions of coal, coke, or other carbonaceous material, whether in briquet or other form, used for fuel		Free		Free
	20	Bituminous coal	S. ton			
	40	Coke	S. ton			
	60	Compositions used for fuel	S. ton			
	80	Other	S. ton			

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
		Clays, whether or not washed, ground, or otherwise beneficiated:				
521.41	00	China clay or kaolin	Ton	33¢ per ton	Free (E,I)	$2.50 per ton
		Fuller's earth:				
521.51	00	Not beneficiated	Ton	25¢ per ton	Free (E,I)	$1.50 per ton
521.54	00	Wholly or partly beneficiated	Ton	50¢ per ton	Free (E,I)	$3.25 per ton
521.61	00	Bentonite	Ton	40¢ per ton	Free (E,I)	$3.25 per ton
		Common blue clay and other ball clays:				
521.71	00	Not beneficiated	Ton	39¢ per ton	38¢ per ton (D) Free (E,I)	$1 per ton
521.74	00	Wholly or partly beneficiated	Ton	79¢ per ton	77¢ per ton (D) Free (E,I)	$2 per ton
		Other clays:				
521.81	00	Not beneficiated	Ton	Free		$1 per ton
521.84	00	Wholly or partly beneficiated	Ton	50¢ per ton	Free (E,I)	$2 per ton
521.87	00	Any of the foregoing clays artificially activated with acid or other material	Lb	0.01¢ per lb. + 3.4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	0.25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
521.91	00	Cryolite or kryolith	S. ton	Free		Free
522.11	00	Diatomite, crude or processed	Ton	Free		Free
		Fluorspar:				
522.21	00	Containing over 97% by weight of calcium fluoride	Ton	$2.10 per ton	Free (A*,E,I)	$5.60 per ton
522.24	00	Containing not over 97% by weight of calcium fluoride	Ton	13.5% ad val.	Free (E) 13.5% ad val.(I)	13.5% ad val.
		Natural mineral fluxes:				
		Crude:				
522.31	00	Feldspar	Ton	Free		50¢ per ton
522.33	00	Nepheline syenite	Ton	Free		Free
522.35	00	Cornwall stone	S. ton	Free		Free
522.37	00	Other	Ton	Free		Free
		Crushed (otherwise than merely to facilitate shipment to the United States), ground, or pulverized:				
522.41	00	Feldspar	Ton	3% ad val.	2.8% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
522.43	00	Nepheline syenite	Ton	Free		Free
522.45	00	Other	S. ton	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
522.51	00	Ice	S. ton	Free		Free
522.53	00	Steam	X	Free		Free
		Magnesite:				
522.61	00	Crude	Ton	65¢ per ton	Free (A,D,E,I)	$10.50 per ton
522.64	00	Caustic calcined	Ton	$2.10 per ton	Free (E,I)	$21 per ton
522.71	00	Meerschaum, crude	Lb	1.9% ad val.	1.8% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	20% ad val.
522.81	00	Mineral wool, in bulk, or in batts, blankets, or similar forms, whether or not lined, backed, or supported with paper, paperboard, or similar materials	X	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
				1	Special	2
523.11	00	Silica, not specially provided for	Ton	Free		Free
		Talc, steatite, and soapstone, and articles, of one or more of these substances:				
523.31	00	Crude and not ground	Lb	0.02c per lb.	Free (A,E,I)	0.25c per lb.
523.33	00	Ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized	S. ton	2.3% ad val.	2.4% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	35% ad val.
523.35	00	Cut or sawed, or in blanks, crayons, cubes, discs, or other forms	Lb	Free		1c per lb.
523.37	00	Other, not specially provided for	X	4.8% ad val.	Free (A,E,I)	35% ad val.
523.41	00	Zaffer	Lb	Free		Free
523.51	00	Articles not specially provided for, of carbonate of magnesia	Lb	0.5c per lb.	Free (A,E,I)	2c per lb.
523.61	00	Articles not specially provided for, of pumice	X	3.9% ad val.	2.8% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	35% ad val.

Subpart K. - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products Not Specially Provided For

Subpart K headnote:

1. This subpart covers mineral substances and articles of mineral substances, not provided for elsewhere in the schedules, but does not include:
   (i) chemical elements or chemical compounds in part 2 of schedule 4, or mineral substances provided for in other parts of schedule 4; or
   (ii) metal-bearing ores and other metal-bearing materials provided for in part 1 of schedule 6.

		Mineral substances, and articles of mineral substances, not specially provided for:				
523.81		Mineral substances, crude		Free		Free
	40	Lithium ores	Lb			
	80	Other	X			
		Other:				
523.91		Not decorated		5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	30% ad val.
	10	Articles of asphalt or tar for roofing or siding	X			
	30	Insulating materials, not specially provided for	X			
	60	Other	X			
523.94	00	Decorated	X	8.6% ad val.	6.9% ad val.(D) Free (A,E,I)	40% ad val.

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 841

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 5

Control No.	Publication date	Title
5-3-1	May 1981	Glass Containers (Supplement--Feb. 1984)
5-2-2	May 1981	Ceramic Floor and Wall Tiles (Supplement--Aug. 1983)
5-3-3	May 1981	Glass Mirrors (Supplement--Jan. 1985)
5-1-4	Aug. 1981	Asbestos and Asbestos Products (Supplement--Sept. 1984)
5-1-5	Oct. 1981	Hydraulic Cement (Supplement--Sept. 1984)
5-2-6	Nov. 1981	Ceramic Table and Kitchen Articles (Supplement--Feb. 1984)
5-3-7	Oct. 1982	Flat Glass and Certain Flat Glass Products (Supplement--Aug. 1985)
5-2-8	Dec. 1982	Certain Ceramic Articles (Supplement--Oct. 1985)
5-1-9	Jan. 1983	Certain Nonmetallic Minerals and Certain Products
5-3-10	Feb. 1983	Household Glassware (Supplement--Oct. 1984)
5-3-11	June 1983	Certain Glass and Glass Products
5-1-12	July 1984	Coal and Other Carbonaceous Materials

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